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SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.*

BY MAJOR GENERAL WM. A. KOBBÉ, U. S. ARMY, RETIRED.

FORT Riley and the Mounted Service School are situated at about the center of the United States only a few hundred miles, fast decreasing in number, west of the center of population on an east and west trunk line of railway and near a line running south to the Gulf. Twenty minutes away by trolley is a town of some 6,000 people, with good shops, banking facilities and a polo team, and Kansas City with an annual horse show and the resources of a large city a few hours distant by rail. The country is one of fertile farms and Kansas, in addition to being the banner wheat state, raise large forage crops. The neighborhood has an abundance of easily quarried stone of which permanent and sightly buildings can be quickly and economically built, including snug, light and well ventilated stables.

^{*}This interesting account of his impressions of one of the service schools, by a distinguished soldier, was written at the urgent request of the Commandant and School Staff, after General Kobbé had been casually at Fort Riley for a couple of months, visiting his son, a student officer at the school.

Fort Riley is the home station of a regiment of cavalry and of a regiment of horse artillery, with adequate quarters, barracks, stables, gun-sheds and riding hall.

The military reservation has some 20,000 acres with characteristic but varied topography specially suited for training and exercising mounted troops, including a ready-to-ford and ready-to-bridge river. There are valleys and gulches in succession and well wooded river bottoms, but high plateaus predominate with natural obstacles, bounded by perpendicular bluffs whose talus invites feats of horsemanship that seem incredible in pictures. With weather varying from winter storms and snow to summer heats and dust, though with a fair share of fine days, the site seems to offer all the conditions of active field service except and enemy. Much wild hay that should be better than it looks is cut on the uplands.

With these advantages it is a surprise to learn from the 1914 report of the commandant that the removal of the Mounted Service School to some other site is under consideration.

There is a difference in the nature and object of the instruction given at this and at other army service schools. In the course, here which from beginning to end is essentially practical and worked out with infinite patience and singleness of purpose, there is little or nothing that the student officer will not find invaluable later in ordinary routine duty, not occasionally but daily; and nothing that he cannot and should not pass on to others, including individual troopers, not casually but systematically. If student officers are not impressed with this obligation, the school will fall short in an exceptional mission. Perhaps, if the class were composed largely of junior captains or senior first lieutenants the spirit of the instruction would be disseminated most directly and quickly; but in a service where short cuts to efficiency are often blocked by expediency this is doubtless utopian.

The instructors in riding at the Military Academy will, of course, always be selected from graduates of the school.

A number of infantry officers in the class are equally interested with their comardes of the cavalry. No one will begrudge them the privilege if their detail does not exclude others for whom the course is primarily designed.

There is no very apparent difference between the first year course and the course for field officers. With the exception, perhaps, of somewhat shorter hours for the latter, one is as



CROSS COUNTRY RIDING—SLIDING DOWN HILL. Lieutenant J. F. C. TILLSON on "Fitz."

thorough and stringent as the other. In any case a tempering of duties in deference to rank and years is evidently uncalled for and might be resented. With captains near majorities up to and including lieutenant colonels one may fancy a connecting link between the busy and work-a-day present and that intangible and elusive entity "the old army." It is easy to agree

with the statement in the commandant's report that graduates of the field officer's course have deprecated the fact that, when subalterns, they were deprived of the advantages of the regular course, and to consider with him that the field officer's class is of the greatest possible benefit, not only to the officers individually, but to the regiments which they represent.

The courses at the Mounted Service School are designated officially, if somewhat rhetorically, also as "schools." Of these the school of equitation overshadows the others from inherent importance and because it is progressive and continuous throughout the school year.

The young officers who make up the class are very intelligent and fit and at present are largely comparatively recent graduates of the military academy. It goes without saying that they "know how to ride," most of them fearlessly and confidently. Some of them look well on horseback and some do not; and generally it is purely a coincidence if any two ride alike. It is difficult to fix on any one inept feature obviously common to all, but perhaps it is a sense of antagonism between horse and rider, more or less in evidence, the horse bearing his burden under protest and the rider too alert; an antagonism more conspicuous among civilian riders and reaching a climax with the cruel methods of the cow-boy.

Whether this impression is substantial or merely fanciful, does not essentially matter because in a few weeks a change has taken place gradually and become clearly discernable not only in the student officer's riding, but in his whole attitude toward a horse: *i. e.*, toward any horse given him to ride, however undesirable the mount. This progress or change is common in an equal degree to all members of the class; and that it is due to well thought out methods of instruction is unquestionable when there is opportunity to note the riding of instructors or second-year men, the finished product of the course, so to speak; and in "riding" are included the confidential relations that have somehow been established between man and horse.

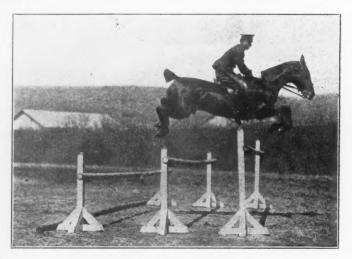
It is difficult again, in raking over impressions to find any that lead anywhere or that hark back to the relative value of this or that method in producing results, though results be ever so manifest—especially when there is no very apparent connection between cause and effect; so that an outsider should make note of his impression tentatively and with a good deal of diffidence.



JUMPING A FENCE ON AN INCLINE.
Lieutenants Arthur H. Wilson and J. G. Quekemeyer.

The student officers ride or are busy in one way or another with horses day after day and early and late, preceded, however, by an hour or more in the gymnasium of fencing, callisthenics, vaulting, etc. The object seems to be to make them supple and lithe, or colloquially, to "limber them up." Possibly this is to bring about what may be called a "bag o' meal" seat when

mounted—a seat that, if not prescribed, is not corrected. In fact, other than an occasional word of caution or advice, there is an absence of coaching and instructing that one naturally looks for in this part of the course, if not later. Perhaps it is unreasonable to assume that there can be any hard and fast rules, for a horse's center of gravity shifts and varies with the imposed weight of the rider and a lot of unaccustomed muscles are called into play, varying also with the gait; and to get him used to this may be the most material part of his training; but the rider will make it difficult and fatiguing both for himself



TAKING THE TRIPLE BAR.
Captain L. R. BALL on "Quandary."

and his horse, if he assume, e. g. a bolt-upright "dragoon seat" or any other that might be prescribed. Proficiency will come with prolonged riding, with and without saddle, with and without stirrups and with most any sort of a horse, so he be not incurably vicious, until the rider meets and supplements every movement of his mount intuitively with a give and take of his own. "Gaiting" a horse seems to consist in encouraging him in this or that gait by making it easy for him.

This seems to be a fair analysis of the matter, if reasons must be given. Whatever the cause, however, instructors,

second year men, etc., all ride alike and it is a great pleasure to watch them.

The bag o' meal seat has developed into one of perfect ease, impressed with the grace that comes from fitness and with and evident minimum of effort and fatigue for both rider and horse. At whatever gait, whether flat riding or jumping, these two are "en camarade" and understand each other. In jumping the horse comes up to the obstacle almost leisurely and with a barely perceptible hesitancy to gather himself that does not interrupt his stride, clears it: nor does the rider lean perceptibly either way to meet rise and drop. Finally, when the bar is up a little too high it is not imaginary to note that the horse understands fully that his master neither expects nor intends him to take it and so he makes only a creditable show of trying it.

The McClellan and other high pommel and cantle saddles were probably devised for comfort on a long march and to offer the novice a more secure seat, but no cavalry officer, even the youngest, will hear of any but the flat saddle of foreign or home pattern with preference for the French. The end and aim of the flat saddle is comfort for horse and not for the rider (though the latter was not admitted) in that it conforms more readily to the average back and is much less conducive to sores and no other or better reason for its use is required. Then, too, a high pommel and cantle, either impose an inflexible seat or encourage lounging and both must worry and chafe a troop horse ridden day after day by the same trooper.

But why retain the open, metal stirrup? It is cold, not easily found by the foot if lost at a rough and rapid gait and may on occasion drag the rider. The wooden hood-stirrup protects from cold or wet and mud and, if lost, swings back automatically until the ball of the foot holds it.

These considerations are very likely trite and commonplace to those familiar with new conditions and methods, but they impress anyone who is not.

Perusal of the Field Service Regulations and of relevant parts of the cavalry drill book leave the impression that the employment of cavalry in war is treated half-heartedly, typical of much and most else that one finds published on the subject. So it is said that "hereafter cavalry will be used only for field intelligence, patrol, cover and reinforcement purposes" and Sir John French writes that "the true rôle of cavalry on the battlefield is to reconnoiter, to deceive and finally to support." The young officer seeking information must find this exasperatingly vague and non-committal. It is refreshing, on the other hand, to find General von Berhnardi's outspoken dictum



CROSS COUNTRY RIDING.

Captain George M. Lee taking a wire fence.

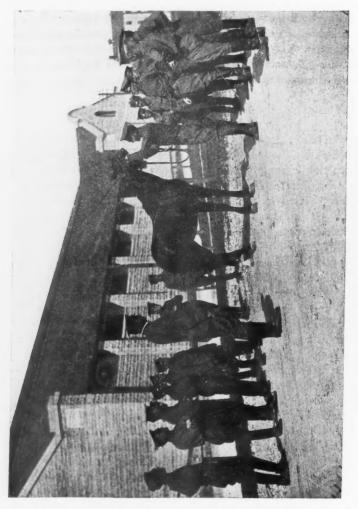
for offensive dismounted fire action combined or not with shock action in attack or defense and in conjunction or not with infantry. Perhaps he might better have urged a combination of dismounted and shock action and the invariable support and cooperation of the sister mounted service, the horse artillery. Discussion is not relevant here, the point is that we knew all this fifty years ago and practiced it with results that are historical; but we recognize now the shortcomings of the long-ago trooper. He rode badly and was not a fighting unit with his horse; and he sacrificed a ruinous number of them.

Given an adequate mounted force, qualified on lines laid down at the Mounted Service School, but trained and equipped otherwise as is ours, with due proportion of guns and confident leaders, it is not over sanguine to conceive an independent arm, self-sufficient and self-reliant in war. If infantry is to be relegated to trenches and artillery on prepared roads by motors to concrete platforms, the cavalrymen may yet question any difference of opinion as to which arm of the service is "the backbone of the army."

An officer may never be called on to shoe his own horse, a consideration that has no bearing whatever on his very thorough instruction in horse shoeing. There has been no end of theory as to one kind of shoe or another and as to proper ways of shoeing, even advocating at one time that horses be not shod at all. If one is taught the anatomy of the foot, to recognize defects, to forge, personally, shoes of the patterns required and to put them on, he need theorize no longer; but he will be very competent to superintend the job, will always do so if he lacks confidence in his farrier and if necessary take a hand at it himself. Moreover, the intimate association between them puts horse and rider "en rapport" as nothing else can do so well. A horse is said to be stupid, but he has an excellent memory: and it is not "to consider too curiously" that he has his own ideas as to the kind of shoe he needs and how it should be applied; and that he recognizes an expert from the first.

The course in hippology has no doubt equal or greater practical value. Instances are on record where graduates of the school have saved valuable animals with the insight and knowledge acquired there, including operations that must have seemed heroic and desperate to an anxious owner. As is natural, the course seems quite difficult including, as it does, anatomy and diseases, hospital work, dissections and operations. All of these apart, an officer *must* be able to tell the age of a horse within close limit, and to judge whether he is sound or not. Together with the patient training of unbroken or partly broken colts at the beginning of the school year this

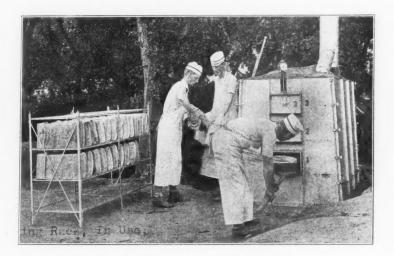
course, and the course in horseshoeing, establish those confidential relations between man and horse that have been iterated, perhaps unduly, in this paper.



The School for Bakers and Cooks, which rather incongruously, is a part of the Mounted Service School, is somewhat of a revelation to one who has only vaguely imagined what such

LECTURE IN HIPPOLOGY.

an institution might be like and he will regret it if he gives it only a perfunctory last minute visit. The two occupy separate quarters generously fitted with everything necessary, including scientific appliances that are not ordinarily considered in connection with baking and cooking. Charts, diet tables, monograph booklet and samples of flour and foods for analysis in infinite variety are rather bewildering on a short visit, with everything very trim and tidy notwithstanding the nature of the work, which goes on with the same genuine interest in its



FIELD BAKERY IN OPERATION.

characteristic of all departments of the Mounted Service School. This special branch is probably as suitably placed at Fort Riley as it would be elsewhere for its benefits, widespread, are felt directly throughout the army and few officers have time or opportunity to take the course. Its inception and development appear to be largely due to the intelligent and devoted work of one man.

A retired officer, mindful of the unassisted army ration of the middle '60s, may note pies and cakes and rolls in the bakery, and dessert on daily bills of fare, with some of the accumulated prejudice of long service.

An officer, still fond of his profession, visiting the Mounted Service School, may well feel hopeful and encouraged. He will be most cordially received and with all doors open to him may go and come as he pleases at his own time, unhampered by being "personally conducted."



WHAT DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE CAVALRY?*

BY MAJOR F. C. MARSHALL AND CAPTAIN LEON B. KROMER, ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

In the introduction to his manuscript, "The Military Policy of the United States," written in 1880, and the years preceding, General Emory Upton says:

In every civilized country success in war depends upon the organization and application of its military resources. The resources themselves consist of men, material, and money. Their organization is wholly within the province of the statesman. Under our Constitution Congress has the power to raise and support armies, and, subject to the supervision of the President, only professional soldiers should command them.

As General Upton so sapiently says, Congress dictates the organization of our military forces. By its power to limit appropriations, and direct their expenditure to the minutest detail, it also very largely dictates how they shall be trained. It prescribes where troops shall be stationed; it sets physical limits to the terrain on which mobile troops shall be trained; it makes it impossible, by these limitations, to do more than give a theoretical training to our soldiers, except in certain very limited localities.

On account of interior disturbances, because of the unrest of our neighbors, and due to conditions in our insular dependencies, the greater part of our army is used as a constabulary force. This adds to the difficulties of giving practical training to our troops, to prepare them for wars that might happen, for invasions that might threaten the nation's existence.

^{*}Although this article was written and received by us before the issuance of General Orders No. 10, current series, War Department, February 23, 1915, yet is it thought that the restrictions therein contained would apply. Therefore, the article, although containing many valuable, important and pertinent facts to illustrate the subject of the paper, has been "denatured" to fit the requirements of the above mentioned order. [Editor.]

The result is that the influence of the terrain on which our cavalry might be used in defensive warfare is lost sight of, and a system of abstract training, on an ideal terrain, is attempted.

The provisional Cavalry Service Regulations, which cavalry officers are ordered to report upon very soon, is an effort, so one of the members of the board that devised them says, to provide training for our cavalry so that they may fight anywhere.

These Regulations are based, so the Preface says, on Bulletin 18 of the War Department, series of 1912. It is evident that, in framing this bulletin, the terrain on which our cavalry is, or might be used, was not considered, nor the tactics of our potential enemies.

Let us consider, first the present stations of our troops, and their missions there.

In the Philippines we have a small body of troops, kept there solely to furnish aid to the civil officials, if needed, to keep peace and order in those Islands; it is a constabulary force.

In Hawaii another small force is maintained having in view, logically, defensive action against a possible enemy.

In the Canal Zone another force is maintained, like that in Hawaii, far in excess of local constabulary needs. This, logically, should be trained to defend the canal from capture or destruction by small expeditionary forces, acting in conjunction with a hostile naval attack. These troops, and those in Hawaii, are our only troops with a definite mission.

In each of these three places the cavalry, as well as the other arms, should be trained solely with reference to the local problem, having in view the terrain, the character of the possible enemy, and the direction of their attack. These local problems are entirely different, but none of them should include, in their solutions, preparation for combat against large bodies of hostile cavalry.

In the United States, proper, the problem confronting the cavalry is much more complex. Here, as in the places mentioned, one element is constant; the training should be for defensive warfare against an enemy approaching our shores in ships. Not for a minute should our military training contem-

plate offensive warfare on the soil of any of the military nations. The idea is too absurd to be considered.

Wars are the results of long smoldering resentments. Our war with Spain was imminent for years. The blowing up of the *Maine* was but the spark needed to start things. Intervention in the affairs of Cuba would certainly have come, sooner or later, without the *Maine*.

So it is with all wars. The causes accumulate for years, increasing popular antagonisms, until the patience of the people can endure no more; then something happens to suddenly enrage them and the nation is swept off its feet into war.

Such an enemy would attack our large cities, the centers of populations, wealth, and government; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, on the Atlantic; San Francisco, Portland, and the Puget Sound cities, on the Pacific. All our mobile troops should be especially trained for defensive warfare in those regions, and their drill regulations should be easily adapted to combined tactical operations there.

At the Army Service Schools, recently and for a number of years, it has been the practice to require students to precede the study of any military problem by estimating the situation. A set formula was laid down that was believed to provide for careful thought of each step in this mental process.

Perhaps it might be well to apply this process to the problem: How shall Our Cavalry Be Trained? Following the formula, consider,

1st. What is its mission?

Unquestionably it is to aid the other branches of the national defense to overcome, by armed force, the active enemies of the United States.

2d. What are these other branches of the national defense, what are their functions, and who are, or may be, the enemies of our country?

Of our own forces there is, first, the Navy, whose function is to seek and destroy the hostile navy, and so prevent transports from bringing an invading army to our shores. Second, there are the coast and harbor defences, that seek to prevent hostile ships from entering our harbors, to provide safe anchorages for our own ships and those of friendly powers, and to cooperate with the mobile army in preventing hostile troops that have got by the navy, from landing within range of their guns. Third, there is the mobile army; the infantry, and the cavalry, field artillery, and other auxiliary arms. They seek to destroy the hostile forces that have evaded or overcome our navy and coast defenses, and have succeeded in invading our soil.

4th. What will the enemy probably do?

First, he will seek to destroy our Navy, or to isolate it, either by blockading it in our own harbors, or by causing it to interne in neutral ports. That done, he will land his mobile forces, principally foot soldiers and artillery, because of transport limitations, and will seek to capture our great cities, to occupy our land, to set up military governments of his own there, to compel us to submit to his terms for peace.

5th. How does the terrain affect the problem?

It has everything to do with it. Cavalry officers unconsciously will accentuate that part of their training that fits best the ground they are operating on, seldom giving thought to what tactics should be employed on different ground.

Officers at Fort Riley or Fort Oglethorpe, for instance, where there are large, unobstructed drill grounds, will yield to the allurements of line formations at fast gaits, and will gradually become committed to shock action as the main employment of cavalry. They will neglect tactics and emphasize drill. At Fort Leavenworth and Fort Sheridan, with restricted drill areas, they will necessarily turn to tactical instruction, and will devote as little time as possible to formal drill. And the terrain at all of these stations is entirely different from that in any of our danger zones. Training at such stations

will have the same value, in strengthening the national defense, that study in college has in preparing men for the struggles of professional life. It is purely theoretical training, preparatory to the real training.

6th. What courses are open?

- a. We may continue to train our cavalry, by itself, in small, ineffective groups, using drill regulations that are the development of our own cavalry experiences in the Civil War, and the Indian Wars that followed it, with no thought given to the terrain on which they may be employed, or to team work with the other arms.
- b. We may adopt a system of drill regulations, modeled after foreign regulations, adapted to foreign territory, based on Bulletin 18 (of which more will be said later) and accentuating training for shock action, in line, with the saber and the horse as the principal weapons.
- c. We may, either by original thought, or by adaptation from existing or proposed manuals, construct a system of drill regulations that will answer affirmatively the following test questions:
 - 1. Do they apply to the terrain of our danger zones?
- 2. Do they train our cavalry to meet the tactics of all possible enemies?
 - 3. Do they develop leadership to the utmost?
 - 4. Do they emphasize team work?

Before coming to a decision it is necessary to go a little deeper into matters bearing on these tests.

If, on the contrary, our navy were not strong enough to prevent the invasion, how could it protect our transports, so that they might carry our troops to assist in defending our neighbor? Having defeated our navy, does anyone suppose that our enemy would be content? Not at all. He certainly would invade our soil, choosing those places to strike that are nearest his base, hoping, by the issue of the war, to reimburse himself for its cost.

So, * * * our wars on land will all be fought defensively, on our own soil. New England will be our Belgum.

New England is a thickly settled community; it has a close network of good roads. The farms are small, the fields tiny; seldom is there seen a level field covering as much as forty acres. It is hilly, very hilly; the hills are covered with rocks and trees and underbrush; the valleys are swampy; the little fields are separated from each other by thick stone walls; the roads wind in and out among the hills, seldom showing a straight stretch of even a thousand yards.

The streams are all utilized, either for water power, or to feed reservoirs that furnish water to the cities. The many dams have slowed the currents in these little streams for decades, causing deposits of thick beds of mud on their bottoms that make fording impossible. It is difficult even to find watering

places for horses along their margins.

"For four summers" (Major Marshall is speaking from his own experience in New England) "I gave instruction to the militia cavalry of New England. During that time Bulletin 18 was published to the army. I loyally made it the basis of my instruction; I insisted that a cavalry leader should always have the word charge! on the tip of his tongue, constantly teaching that the cavalry leader who dismounted his command vielded the initiative to his enemy. During my tour of duty there I was present at fifteen maneuver camps; with all but two I drafted the problems and conducted the maneuvers. In all those weeks, covering as they did, either in preparation or in practice, work all over southern New Hampshire, all of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, while constantly looking for it, I found but one place, except the village greens, where a tactical attack, mounted, off the roads, could be made in column of platoons with any degree of naturalness. and not a single place where a squadron could charge in line. Nor do I believe that there is, in Southern New England, anywhere, a field or place where, without extensive preparation a regiment of cavalry could, logically, charge in any line formation whatever."

The country to the west of New York City, between it and Philadelphia, and south to the Potomac, east of Cheaspeake Bay, is also rough, wooded, full of obstacles of all sorts to delay or absolutely to prevent mounted action.

If this is to be our battle ground, our cavalry should certainly be trained especially with a view of operating there. This leads to a discussion of Bulletin 18, its application on this terrain, and its wide divergence from the provisions of the Field Service Regulations.

Let us consider the Bulletin by paragraphs.

1. Mounted action in the main rôle of the cavalry arm and its organization, armament, and instruction should be with a view to rendering it effective in such action.

Dismounted action is, however, a very important rôle of the cavalry, and neither an organization nor the method of instruction which fails to provide for the effective use of cavalry dismounted will enable it to perform fully its functions in war.

A rôle is a part or function performed by anyone. Mounted action is a method of fighting; so is dismounted action. Neither is a part or function to be performed. These are the ways in which the rôle may be performed but neither one is the rôle itself. The Field Service Regulations say, on page 13:

Reconnaissance in the theater of operations is best performed by the cavalry, which, from the beginning of the campaign, seeks to determine the enemy's strength and dispositions. It protects its own army against surprise, screens its movements, and insures the safety and success of the troops of the other arms.

Here is a part to be performed by the cavalry, in other words, its rôle, from the very beginning of a campaign.

2. The organization should be such as to permit of the greatest mobility, which is the essential quality of the cavalry, while providing units of great smashing power in the charge, and a sufficient number of rifles to make effective its use when required as a dismounted force.

3. Cavalry must maneuver freely and widely without fearing too much for its rear; and being often at a distance from the main body of an army, its commander must be clothed with authority to conform to actual conditions.

These paragraphs are beyond criticism.

4. While the chief task of the cavalry is to assist the other arms in accomplishing the common object, its rôle is often of primary importance. The action of cavalry must be bold and daring; it must, whenever practicable, assume the intiative, seeking out the enemy and placing him on the defensive.

What does this mean? Paragraph 1 of the bulletin indicates that there are two rôles for the cavalry: mounted action and dismounted action. How can methods of fighting be more important than team work? The introduction to the Field Service Regulation says:

Success in war can be achieved only by all branches and arms of the service mutually helping and supporting one another in the common effort to attain the desired end.

And again, on page 69, in speaking of the cavalry:

It must not be given a task, nor voluntarily assume one, that will prevent its fullest coöperation with the other arms in the decisive action.

The discrepancy between the statements in the bulletin, and the provisions of the Field Service Regulations, quoted above, are obvious.

5. The principal weapon of the cavalry in mounted action is the horse, and the force of impact should be utilized to the utmost. The terrain and nature of operations will determine which of the other weapons must be used.

A consideration of the first sentence of this paragraph, in connection with the opening sentence of paragraph 1: "Mounted action is the rôle of the cavalry arm," etc., gives this impression: the principal weapon of the cavalry in its main rôle is the horse, and the force of impact should be used to the utmost. That is, that shock action is paramount. The cavalryman has four weapons, the horse, the rifle, the pistol and the saber. The Drill Regulations teach him how to use each. Cavalry Service Regulations, on page 14, says:

The success of all actions in war depends upon the proper selection of the means to the end. Therefore each cavalry commander must conform his actions to the actual conditions, departing when necessary from the letter of the regulations. The methods prescribed are devised to fit the general case. They are to be regarded as tools furnished to the various leaders, etc.

The majority of American cavalry officers do not believe that shock action is of paramount importance, but do believe that our cavalry should be so trained in the use of their four weapons that they may "make the proper selection of the means to the end" alluded to above, and that in making that selection they have the choice of mounted action with the saber (shock

action), mounted action with the pistol, dismounted action with the rifle, and combination of these.

From the preceding study of the terrain we will most probably operate on, it is evident that opportunities for shock action in masses will not occur. Is it wise then to put so much stress upon this part of our training? Is it not more logical to conduct our training so that each method of fighting will receive its proper share of attention? Not because of any prejudice against shock action in masses, in itself, but simply because it is a method of fighting we do not consider applicable to our needs, because of our terrain. We should certainly train our men carefully for shock action in smaller groups, under situations we believe might come up in campaign, as, for instance, when a small patrol meets, unexpectedly, a hostile patrol.

Is it not more logical to conduct our training so that each method of fighting will receive its proper share of attention, considering the terrain on which we will most probably operate and the situations most probably occurring thereon?

- 6. When circumstances permit, cavalry opposed to cavalry should fight mounted, thus retaining the mobility and power necessary to its security and success.
- 7. The historical value of cavalry, including the experience and evolution of our own and that of other countries, must be carefully studied, and due consideration should be given to the greater magnitude of our future cavalry operations as compared with our experience since the Civil War.

To this paragraph might properly be added: "and to the terrain on which it will probably be employed."

- 8. The use to which cavalry should be put in campaign is summarized as follows:
 - (a) To seek and destroy the enemy's cavalry.
 - (b) Screening, contact, and reconnaissance.
- (c) Seizing and holding important advanced or isolated positions, thus delaying the advance of the enemy until the arrival of the other arms.
 - (d) To operate on the flanks and in rear of the enemy.
 - (e) Raids and other enterprises requiring great mobility.
- (f) The mounted charge at the opportune moment against infantry or artillery.
- (g) Energetic pursuit of a retreating enemy or covering the retreat of its own forces.
- (h) When none of the above rôles have been assigned to it, cavalry may go to the assistance (dismounted) of hard-pressed infantry to fill gaps in the firing line.

The uses of cavalry cited above are but incidents in a campaign, and if they do not harmonize with the general plan they are apt to be harmful instead of beneficial. Witness General Stuart's absence in the Gettysburg campaign. He neglected his real mission, as now laid down in the Field Service Regulations, page 13:

Reconnaissance in the theater of operations is best made by the cavalry, which from the beginning of the campaign seeks to determine the enemy's strength and dispositions. It protects its own army against surprise, screens its movements, and insures the safety and success of the troops of the other arms. The defeat of the hostile cavalry and its expulsion from the field are usually the best means to this end.

From the above quotation it also appears that cavalry should not "seek and destroy the enemy's cavalry" unless the hostile cavalry should interfere with our cavalry (although, to be sure, it is almost certain that it would) in its reconnaissance "to determine the enemy's strength and dispositions, to protect its own army, screen its movements, and insure the safety and success of the troops of the other arms." Then the defeat and expulsion of the hostile cavalry should be accomplished, because the mission of the cavalry, in the team, cannot be accomplished until this is done.

Reconnaissance is the rôle; the defeat of the hostile cavalry is an incident in the carrying out of this rôle. What would have happened in the Gettysburg campaign, had Buford sought to find and destroy Stuart's cavalry in the opening stages?

The teachings of the bulletin are not in line with the requirements for team work with the other arms, as laid down in the Field Service Regulations. It confounds incidents with rôles.

The Field Service Regulations consider the duties of cavalry in campaign as follows:

Opening Stages.—Reconnaissance, protection of its army, screening army's movements: team work.

During Combat.—The reconnaissance of the flanks and rear of the enemy by small detachments, keeping the main body of the cavalry close at hand to complete the successes of

the battle (i. e., team work on the battle field with the infantry and the artillery.)

During combat it directs its activities to the support of the other arms and particularly towards insuring the success of the infantry as soon as that arm is fairly committed to the action. (Page 69.)

Pursuit.—Cavalry takes up the pursuit at once.

Defensive Combat.—In all defensive combat cavalry has an even more important rôle than in the offensive. It must always be ready to come immediately to the assistance of the infantry and to make any sacrifice necessary to ward off defeat of that arm.

It must be kept near at hand, and ready for action, mounted or dismounted, in any part of the field. (Page 191.)

Withdrawal from Action:—

Cavalry and horse artillery may be used unsparingly to take the place of infantry withdrawn. (Page 201.)

Retreat:-

In the retreat the cavalry and artillery must be called upon to make greatest exertions and to suffer the greatest losses, when necessary, to check the pursuit. (Page 214.)

It is our opinion that Bulletin 18 should be recalled for revision, because it does not emphasize the true mission of cavalry: team work with infantry and artillery; because its statements are not in accord with the Field Service Regulations; because it confounds rôles, incidents, and methods of fighting; because it is misleading in that it emphasizes methods of fighting for which there will be but little use considering our terrain and probable enemies.

Returning now to complete the estimate of the situation, this seems to us to be a logical decision: To train our cavalry according to Course "C," using as a groundwork for the proposed system the Cavalry Service Regulations, 1914, modified in certain particulars.

The basic faults of the provisional Regulations are few. Minor changes, here and there, will remove these faults. The elasticity of application authorized in paragraph 2 should

not be nullified by such mandatory provisions as that contained in General Principle "A," page 17. The horse should not be characterized as our principal weapon, as it is in paragraph 790. More than all, team work with infantry and artillery should be emphasized.

We believe that the tactical principles of the new book can be harmonized with our present organization. We also believe that it will be easier to modify the new book to our present needs than the old one: that its adoption will be a long step towards simplifying the training of our men.

Let us apply the proposed tests:

1. Do the Cavalry Service Regulations, 1914, apply to the terrain of our danger zones?

Answer.—They do, with certain changes in the discussion of the employment of cavalry to make it fit our ends.

2. Will their use train our cavalry to meet the tactics of all possible enemies?

Answer.—They will. They give us the choice of mounted action with the saber, mounted action with the pistol, dismounted action with the rifle, and combinations of these.

3. Do they develop leadership to the utmost?

Answer.—They do. Under the discussion, Basis of the System, Page 14, they say:

The chief must be able to lead his unit to the attack, remaining constantly the master of its direction and gait.

The unit must always preserve the order and cohesion indespensible to its success in the attack, and to this end the movements involved in any evolution must be few and simple.

4. Do they emphasize team work?

Answer.—They do, but not in the desired degree. Some such discussion as that in the Infantry Drill Regulations on this subject should be placed at the commencement of the discussion of Employment of Cavalry, remembering that cavalry is an auxiliary arm, and that the success of the infantry program must be the first consideration in all cavalry operations. Team work, for infantry, refers more to coöperation among the infantry units; for field artillery, usually, to coöperation with

the infantry; for cavalry, to cooperate with both the artillery and the infantry.

There are many times when cavalry should be sacrificed, when the general interest demands a diversion in the hostile attack that can only be made by a cavalry charge. There are also times when cavalry may attack hostile infantry, mounted, with favorable chances: when it has exhausted its ammunition; when retreating in disorder; when its morale has been severely shaken from any cause; when it can be surprised in close formation. These occasions are rare. The thousand other ways in which cavalry may be used, and for which, on account of its mobility, it is the only arm suitable to be employed, cannot be briefly enumerated. The fulfillment of these duties will be the rule, for our cavalry, employed defensively on our own soil; mounted combat, except in very small groups, will be the exception.

A system of training for our cavalry should not favor specializing for the unexpected; it should favor training for duties likely to be demanded of it by its mission.

The naval literature of thirty and forty years ago was flooded with complaints from naval officers that the passing of wooden ships had destroyed the art of naval warfare; that officers were greasy mechanics; that the glory of the sea had departed. These complaints, and the unprogressive spirit that animated them, did not prevent the development of the steel navy into a force requiring higher talents for command than was demanded by the old order of things. Picturesqueness passed; efficiency entered on the scene.

So with our cavalry. Fleeting moments will come, in war—and we must be prepared for them—where the mounted charge will accomplish what nothing else will do. But, day in and day out, the duties mentioned in sections b, c, d, e, g, and h, of paragraph 8, Bulletin 18, will constantly employ the strength of all the cavalry we can raise, will absorb the talents and energies of our cavalry officers. Preparations for these duties should occupy the greater part of our training seasons.

Cavalry is an expensive arm, difficult to train. Its leaders should seek employment in all directions; not stubbornly prepare exclusively for things that will seldom happen. As the German general, von Schmidt, so aptly says: "the Arm is so costly that it cannot afford to do nothing."

COMMENTS BY CAPTAIN FRANK PARKER, ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

I have read yours and Captain Kromer's paper with great interest. With regard to the Bulletin No. 18, Captain Kromer and I were already in accord, but I firmly believe that the cavalry service is unduly exercised over a rather poor exposition of the matter contained therein.

The following principles must necessarily be evident to ninety-nine and ninety-nine-one hundreds per cent. of our cavalry:

- 1. That team work is the first consideration.
- 2. That cavalry is the eye of the infantry, and that any other mission is incidental thereto.

Therefore, cavalry in its principal mission will fight only when it has to in order to get information. All other missions are secondary, however important they may be.

3. That what a cavalryman will do with horse, rifle, pistol and saber, can never be prescribed by any manual; the uses of the above elements depending upon an infinite variety of circumstance, are but tools to the hand of the mechanic.

As a member of the board I felt that the following (p.14. C. D. R. 1914) would always give me as a cavalry commander complete liberty of initiative. It would seem that a goodly number of our cavalry officers have either failed to note the following or else have not construed it as I do.

"The success of all actions in war depends upon the proper selection of the means to the end. Therefore each cavalry commander must conform his actions to the actual conditions, departing when necessary from the letter of the regulations.

* * They are to be regarded as tools furnished to the various leaders."

This paragraph should apply to the training as well as to the use of cavalry in campaign.

Therefore, if you will pardon my saying it, I do not think that C. D. R. 1914, contemplates the use of mounted action in New England. No wider latitude than the above quoted paragraph could be asked.

4. "The principal weapon of the cavalry in mounted action is the horse, and the force of impact should be utilized to the utmost. The terrain and nature of operations will determine which of the other weapons must be used."

The writer of the paragraph evidently meant, cavalry instruction should make the ability to use the horse properly, whether for transport or fight the first basic element of cavalry instruction. In march, maneuver or *mounted* combat the well trained and well ridden horse will certainly be the trooper's best asset. Mobility is the cavalry's first quality. Call him what you may, element, weapon, engine, the horse is the base of cavalry utility.

"The majority of cavalry officers do not believe that shock action is of paramount importance."

With one or two possible exceptions, I do not believe that any of our cavalry officers believe that.

In the mounted combat however we must teach insistently aggressive action, and the cavalryman must be taught to "go to" his man, whether in single combat, patrol combat, platoon combat, or such other bodies as may meet for argument on a terrain and under conditions suitable to mounted combat. Any other school is negative and dangerous. This is my understanding of shock.

The riding away from one's enemy and firing with pistol at him to the rear is directly opposed to the system of aggressive action, and its weakness increases rapidly with the size of the party employing it. Morale is the first desideratum. Riding away from the enemy is not calculated to increase audacity, and in bodies larger than a small patrol, it is impracticable to control a movement to the rear, in the face of a vigorous pursuit.

I agree with you that our system of training is bad, very bad.

I agree with you that the troops assigned to any particular region should be especially trained for the probable enemy, and according to the terrain but I believe that any cavalryman well instructed as to horse and arms, and field service under the general principles, will render efficient service anywhere and against any enemy.

I can train cavalry here to fight in New England or Mexico.

* * * * * *

I cannot agree with you that large unobstructed terrains tend to develop shock action in serried ranks. It appears to me that small drill grounds produce that effect.

I believe that:

- 1. Our army should be trained by *division*, no other smaller unit is complete.
- 2. Our cavalry should be trained principally as divisional cavalry, for in time of war we shall be lucky if we get enough good cavalry to supply the Infantry Divisions.
- 3. We should train and keep on hand a maximum number of enlisted men per troop for our number of officers, (160 or as many as Congress will give us.)
- 4. The platoon should be a real unit of command and instruction.
- 5. No cavalry worth the name will be organized after the war commences, and our good militia cavalry is so small in numbers as to be negligible.
- 6. We must insist on the importance of the horse, his care and use, as the first element of the cavalry's utility, i. e. its mobility.
- 7. The most important element in an officer or N. C. O.'s instruction is his ability to *command* men, and as a corollary the most important element, by ninety per cent. in the soldier, is discipline with its resulting morale.

Theory and terrain exercises must be made secondary to this, and to acquire this ability there is only one method, actually commanding and training the unit appropriate to the grade. 8. We should tell Congress just what we need to attain the maximum efficiency, and we should commence from the bottom, lay out a policy, and stick to it. Something we have never tried as I understand it.

If we asked for men and not for officers, we should be starting properly, and I have faith enough in Congress to believe that they will be willing to help what is manifestly an unselfish proposition.

- 9. We should leave our organization alone, no others is so well suited to our needs.
- 10. We should have a new system of instruction, a new system of recruiting our regiments, both in men and in horses, and a new system of inspection for the regiment.
- 11. With more men to our troops, a good progressive system of instruction and inspection and the application of the second part of paragraph 2, C. D. R. 1914, to the self same D. R. we shall get results depending upon the brains, energy and initiative of the cavalry commanders and inspectors.
- 12. The yearly concentration for instruction of our troops by complete Infantry Division should be insistently and consistently demanded, and all the training of the year should lead up to the instruction for the division, first in a camp of instruction, and then if possible in maneuvers.

When our army is so distributed and directed that we can have our troops assembled by complete division on a proper terrain and for a proper time, at least once a year, we shall begin to understand the meaning of team work, and the proper functions of the elements of the team.

Any army whose divisions are well trained is ready for conflict, especially true is this of our army in which the divisional cavalry is so strong.

The stumbling blocks to rational training in he U. S. Cavalry are:

- 1. Lack of privates in the captain's command.
- 2. Continual coming in and going out of men in small numbers.

- 3. Lack of a progressive scheme of instruction and a definite objective for each year's work.
- 4. Lack of camps and maneuver grounds where a division of Infantry may be assembled—instructed, maneuvered and inspected—yearly.

It would seem that all four of these obstacles might be removed at an expense negligible in comparison with the results obtained.

COMMENTS BY CAPTAIN A. N. MCCLURE, ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

For brevity in this paper, I accept everything in this Regulations as valuable, except the formation in two ranks one of which is always without a leader, and this I believe to be the key to the Regulations, the only important thing in it and the only thing in it that might be the fundamental cause of very disastrous results to our cavalry.

OBJECTIONS TO THE FORMATION IN DOUBLE RANK.

- 1. That, it promotes inattention of men, and, increases the labor of training the individual because only half of the organization are required to be on the alert for a command.
- (a) Other conditions being the same the instructor's success in improving every man in his unit will be determined by the attention shown by each.
- (b) In all movements from column of squads into line or the reverse only fifty per cent. of the men of that unit are responsible for its proper execution, hence the other fifty per cent. are not going to concern themselves in what is taking place further than that a certain distance from his front rank file shall be maintained.
- (c) If the average troop horse is left alone he will follow the horse in front of him. The rider knows that and remains contented to let his horse follow, deriving but little or no benefit from such procedure.

What is the result? The interest of the man is not maintained and he is benefitted but little.

Therefore let us object to any formation that does not require the attention of every man in the unit during the execution of a movement.

2. That, there is grave danger of a double rank formation effecting a change in our equipment and that a change in our formation and the arms our troopers carry will produce a change of the American idea as to how cavalry should be employed. A combat may be begun with the pistol in line formation. Certainly the double rank is not adapted for the use of that arm. Then why have a formation from which it is necessary to change upon entering the field of combat?

European countries may have a good reason for employing the double rank formation but whatever it is we have not the same reason because in our country conditions are entirely different.

I offer the following as a fact, briefly, that given either certain arms or a certain formation the arms suggest the appropriate formation or, the formation the appropriate arms, and, the formation and arms the appropriate tactics for employing those arms.

To me the C. S. R. 1914, sounds a warning that the arms of the cavalry soldier may be changed or that he may in the future be required to fight in a manner entirely different from the American idea.

2. Use of signals, leadership, the necessity of training cavalry on an extended and varied terrain, cooperation with other arms are wisely enough receiving more attention than formerly, but certainly no one can justly claim that to do any of these it is necessary to materially change our organization and formation, or, to discard certain of our arms and adopt others. It is obvious that the cavalry Drill Regulations 1902 need revision to better adapt them to certain requirements but with a few changes I can not but conclude that the D. R. 1902 are better adapted to the proper training of the individual than the C. S. R. 1914.

By adopting the double rank there is a possibility, and I believe a probability, that serious consequences may result to the cavalry service.

DIVISIONAL CAVALRY ON THE MARCH AND IN ACTION.*

BY COLONEL J. A. GASTON, SIXTH CAVALRY.

THE smallest body of troops in the United States containing all the arms of the service is the division. To each division in our service is assigned a regiment of cavalry, and this regiment of cavalry is known as divisional cavalry. When sent ahead of the division for screening duty, under the orders of the division commander it is known as "Independent Cavalry." That portion of it attached to the advance guard is known as "Advance Cavalry." The advance cavalry assists the advance guard in protecting the division from surprise and also keeps up communication with the Independent Cavalry. The independent cavalry may be twenty-five miles or more in front of the division. The advance cavalry is usually not over five miles in front of the division and regulates its movements on those of the division.

When divisions are united forming corps or field armies, the cavalry is united to form cavalry brigades or larger units, leaving with the divisions only such small cavalry units as may be needed for divisional purposes.

It is impossible in a short talk to explain all the duties of divisional cavalry. In a general way, they are explained in our Field Service Regulations, the "Cavalry Service Regulations," "Technique of Modern Tactics" and other text books now in the possession of all officers. It is my purpose to invite attention to only a few things which are either not mentioned in your text books or are given so little prominence that their importance is frequently overlooked.

Armies now have aeroplanes, and the Zeppelin's, armored motor cars, motor cycles, radio stations, and the useful buzzer.

^{*}An address to the Field Officer's Class of the Second Division, a Texas City, January 20, 1915.

Their use in a way revolutionized modern war. The general principles remain the same. Modern inventions relieve the cavalryman from many hard rides but nothing as yet invented does away with the necessity of his services. It is still necessary to form a cavalry screen, defeat the enemy's cavalry—protect the advance or retreat—form flank guards, etc., etc.

In order to learn how to use cavalry, we study history, and note how cavalry has been used. We can frequently learn more from the mistakes made in the past than we can from the successes. If we learn what to avoid, we have made a great advance. We must always remember that cavalry is an expensive arm. We should be careful to so use it as to secure the best results, preferably of course for such duties as cannot as well be performed by other arms of the service.

The records of the Rebellion give many illustrations of the proper as well as the improper use of cavalry. The federal cavalry was not a success for the first two years of the war because its strength was frittered away. In 1863, it was better organized and handled, and it produced excellent results from that time until the end of the war. From that time on the action of the cavalry on both sides is now considered as well worth the study of all armies. In my opinion, our cavalry at the close of the Civil War was the best the world has ever produced.

Before taking up the higher duties of cavalry, we should carefully study the details. Unless we thoroughly understand and appreciate these details, we are liable to make serious errors. It is necessary to first understand the capabilities and the limitation of cavalry before we can properly use it.

While at Fort Leavenworth and the War College, I noticed a hesitation on the part of many infantry officers when problems were given them in which the use of cavalry was involved. By the aid of recent text books and a careful study of the subject, infantry officers are greatly aided in the solution of such problems.

First in order is the treatment and care of the cavalry soldier. He has his rifle, saber and pistol to learn the use of and take care of and besides his hard rides must take care of his equipments and his horse. A cavalry brigade may ride say

fifteen or twenty miles per day—the patrols may make from thirty to sixty miles. If he is to be useful the next day and succeeding days, the trooper must be well fed and given suitable opportunities to rest and refresh himself. The equipments of the cavalry soldier are very important—too great care can not be given to them. Many a cavalryman has been killed or captured because of a rotten bridle, cinch or stirrup strap.

The care of the horse is perhaps of even greater importance than the care of the soldier. Of two equally good horses entering a campaign, one may be dead in a week and the other survive the campaign. The loss or survival of the horse is frequently due to the ignorance or carelessness on the part of one rider, as opposed to the knowledge and care used by the other.

Owing to the manner in which a horse digests his food he should first be watered, then fed hay, and then grain. The horse digests his grain in the stomach—to force undigested grain into his intestines with hay or water is very injurious to him. If a horse is fed a full feed of hay at night and then eats his grain in the morning and is allowed to stand about one and one-half hours or more to digest his grain and is then watered he starts out able to do his work. To water a horse as soon as he finished his grain, throw the saddle on him and ride off may perhaps cause colic. If he escapes the colic, he is certainly not benefitted by such feeding. He cannot properly do his work and his usefulness will be much shortened if such methods are continued.

When a horse stands still for a period of time, blood circulation in the hoof decreases. When first started, he should go at a walk for say one-half mile or more. His circulation is thus started and he can be put to the trot without injury. To start from the stable in the morning at a trot or gallop is wrong.

Modern veterinarian's claim that a warm horse is not injured by being watered with water from which the chill has been removed. Perhaps so. I am satisfied that a little water under such circumstances if not too cold is beneficial. Just the same, it does not do to trust an ignorant or careless groom with such matters. Better use the old methods and forbid watering until the horse cools off. In this way you take no

chances. He can eat hay at any time without injury. Be sure that your animals get all the water they need—at suitable times and in a proper manner. Teamsters will tell you that their mules only eat or drink once a day. Perhaps so—but it is due to the criminal negligence of the teamster, *not* because it is best for the animal.

In each case study the situation and see how you can best use your cavalry. Page 132 Technique of Modern Tactics states that cavalry is used:

- (a) To seek and destroy the enemy's cavalry.
- (b) Screening-Contact and reconnaissance.
- (c) Seizing and holding important advanced positions, etc., etc.

This is all very true. The difficulty is to apply this to the particular case. What you want to know is "What shall I do in this particular situation, shall I dismount and fight, charge mounted, use a combination of the two, or withdraw?" There are such an infinite number of possible situations that no proper answer can be given without a careful study of the particular situation.

Cavalry actions require quick decisions. The commanding ing officer is frequently unable to obtain all the conditions of the problem. Some decision is necessary and at once. Almost any decision is better than none. Inaction at the critical moment is liable to cause as much adverse criticism as a poor decision. Remember the old saying: "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just, but four times he that gets the blow in fust."

Certain things are frequently neglected. I desire to emphasize the importance of a few of these:

- 1. Always guard your flanks.
- 2. Never charge until the ground has been reconnoitered, as well as circumstances permit. Don't forget to use your ground scouts. Disaster has been frequently caused in the past by a neglect of this precaution. According to press dispatches, the British Cavalry in the present European War charged on one occasion into a barbed wire entanglement and suffered great loss.

- 3. In a withdrawal, don't wait too long. Either withdraw in time or stay and fight it out. The greatest losses occur in a retreat when under effective fire.
- 4. When in command of a support of a cavalry advance guard marching in a difficult country, keep sending out new flanking patrols. Those first out may not be able to cut across country and must rejoin the column in the rear.
- 5. If it can be avoided, don't make your cavalry march behind infantry. It is very trying on the horses. Either send the cavalry ahead or let it remain in camp until the march of the cavalry on a basis of five miles per hour will not be interfered with. In small commands, the infantry can halt until the cavalry passes in the morning.
- 6. Always allow horse or man to take a natural gait. Assign a certain horse at the head of a column to set the pace. Don't allow that pace to be faster than the ability of the slowest.

The most of cavalry work is scouting, screening, reconnaissance and dismounted fire action.

The greatest results are produced by the charge when given at opportune times.

The infantry and artillery win a battle—the enemy flees—a pursuit is organized—hammering the rear guard of a retreating enemy give but few results—the cavalry by a parallel pursuit and opportune charges against the flanks of the demoralized enemy can reap the fruits of the victory—then is the time to use "The last breath of man and horse." Without Sheridan, during Lee's retreat, Grant could not have captured Lee's army. One of the best illustrations of the proper use of cavalry in large bodies in modern times, according to the press dispatches, was made by the Russians when they withdrew on Warsaw and moved a cavalry corps—at a distance of fifty miles from the left flank of General Von Hindenburg's army, to the rear and left flank of the Germans. As a result the Germans were forced to withdraw.

The results obtained by the cavalry in front of an army depend mainly upon the relative strength of the opposing cavalry. The superior drives back the inferior. If divisional cavalry

finds itself inferior to the enemy it is soon compelled to withdraw behind the infantry. If superior it completely screens the advance of the division. The amount of cavalry necessary depends therefore to a large extent upon the special situation.

Cavalry sent to perform a certain mission as for example to break through the enemy's screen, as at Brandy Station in 1863, soon runs against both infantry and artillery. In this case Pleasanton was prepared. He had infantry and artillery to assist him. His efforts were successful and he repeated it a week or so later at Aldie and drove Jeb Stuart back until Longstreet's corps came to his assistance. In both cases, Pleasanton found out just what he wanted to know—viz: where Lee's army was?

The machine gun troop now belonging to each regiment of cavalry will greatly increase its efficiency.

The demolition outfit formerly furnished each cavalry regiment was also an improvement and in war is essential. As the cavalry was not instructed how to use it, it was of course worse than useless. We can not always have engineers with us. Proper instructors in the use of explosives should be furnished the cavalry, and demolition material be reissued.

The recent move to keep cavalry at or near war strength is essential for its efficiency. To send several hundred green horses and recruits to a cavalry regiment on the outbreak of war practically destroys its efficiency as a unit until the new men and horses have been given the necessary instruction.

Cavalry fights mounted or dismounted or a combination of the two. It can charge cavalry, infantry or artillery. It usually charges in successive lines. The formation in each case is determined by the object charged. Cavalry is usally charged boot to boot. The lava formation used by the Cossacks and our American Indians consists in swarming around the enemy—giving way in front when he charges but hanging on to his flank and rear. Very open lines are as a rule used against infantry or artillery. The best chance of success is of course when the enemy is demoralized or surprised.

Obstacles as before said have ruined many cavalry charges. Much barbed wire is used in front of trenches in Europe at present,

Dismounted cavalry is either "Mobile" or "Immobile"—mobile when each fourth man holds the horses of the other three. Cavalry dismounted in this way loses at once twenty-five per cent. of its men. Frequently the element of surprise gives it the advantage in spite of its inferior numbers. Cavalry is "Immobilized" when the horses are linked in pairs or when linked in circles. Three of four men can if necessary for a short time watch 100 horses linked in this way. Cavalrymen are sensitive about their led horses. When mobile, the led horses can easily be moved. When immobile, the cavalry must return to their horses and it takes more time to mount them. Led horses must if possible be screened from view and from fire.

When two armies meet as in Belgium and France, and cavalryman are placed in trenches, the horses are far to the rear and special arrangements would be necessary for their care.

It is frequently necessary to use cavalry as escort or part of an escort to a convoy. It is very trying on the horses to be ridden alongside of a long wagon train on a narrow road. When practicable, infantry alone should be kept with the train, and the cavalry used in front—on the flanks or in rear for reconnaissance work.

In ancient times, infantry was frequently detailed to join the cavalry in a cavalry fight—each infantryman moving to the front holding on to the stirrup of the mounted man nearest him. Press dispatches state that this has recently been done in Europe during a charge of the Scotch Grays. Infantry in the past has been moved rapidly to the front in wagons in order to assist the cavalry by its fire action. Today in Europe, it is stated that they use motor cars and motor cycles for this purpose.

Each new "situation" is a problem for the officer in command—no matter what branch of the service he represents. That officer will be most successful who is full of resources. He should of course know the principles of war as taught in our text books. In addition to that however, by a little thought he may improvise something on the spot which will insure success. For example, each soldier may cut boughs and the line move forward for some distance without being dis-

covered. The use of aeroplanes requires concealment. For this purpose forests, haystacks, etc., etc., are being used abroad. Each situation requires its own special solution.

Horse artillery should be attached to cavalry for screening duty. It is necessary either on the advance or retreat. During an engagement, its position is indicated by the necessities of the particular case.

The capabilities of cavalry are so great that many enthusiastic cavalrymen think they can go anywhere and do anything. It is a good spirit but we must all recognize in our hearts that the best results can only be obtained by a combination of all arms and in each case a suitable proportion of these arms for the work to be done.



CAVALRY REORGANIZATION.*

BY CAPTAIN C. A. BACH, FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

IN a few months cavalry officers will render reports, required by War Department orders, regarding the Cavalry Service Regulations. But little of individual opinion, concerning this matter, has appeared in the service publications. In the hope of stimulating discussion which will tend to crystallize the general thought of our arm this paper has been prepared.

When the organization of any branch of the service has apparently become obsolete and incapable of meeting the needs of that arm its reconstruction, by those most in interest, becomes essential. The cavalry is confronted by just this situation.

Any plan for reorganization of the cavalry branch should meet the following requirements:

1st. It should provide that the strength of any unit shall, in time of peace, be the same as in time of war. Its peace training should have but one aim and purpose—that of preparing the unit for war.

2d. It should provide the best organization and formation for either mounted or dismounted combat.

3d. It should be one by which evolutions of bodies of troops, regardless of size, can be accomplished in the simplest and quickest manner.

4th. It should be one in which the tactical units are of suchsize that they can be handled with a maximum of efficiency by their commanders.

^{*}In this article the word squadron will apply to a unit consisting of three troops and commanded by a major. When the word "squadron" is followed by (Reg.) it will apply to a squadron as formed in the Cavalry Service Regulations.

5th. It should be one in which the integrity of units can be preserved to the greatest possible degree.

I do not believe that the organization contemplated in the present (experimental) Cavalry Service Regulations meets all these requirements.

DOUBLE RANK.

Before proceeding to an analysis of the organization proposed in the Cavalry Service Regulations I should like to state that I believe in and am in favor of the double rank formation this for several reasons. There is no doubt that bodies of troops can be maneuvered with greater ease and speed when in double than when in single rank. This is true because the force is more compact and the men hence better in hand and more easily controlled and because the mode of ployment and deployment is more rapid. A charge delivered in double rank has a power and strength that a single rank charge can never achieve; the mere weight of numbers operating within a restricted area, is bound to scatter a single rank line like chaff. Furthermore, the cavalry of any European or Asiatic nation with which there is any probability that we will be called upon to contend employs the double rank formation; and ours should be such as not to insure to the enemy any possible advantage.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT.

Let us consider first regimental organization. Par. 452 (C. S. R.) states "The regiment is composed of six squadrons (Reg.) and a machine gun unit," and later "Majors are assigned to the command of half-regiments or when half-regiments are detached." To this paragraph which defines regimental organization and control, there are several objections:

1st. A regiment of six squadrons (Reg.) comprises too many independent units to be handled effectively by one colonel.

2d. No training school is contemplated in which majors may learn the duties of colonels—a grade to which they will, some day, be promoted.

3d. The organization does not provide for the most effective subdivision.

4th. The regiment is numerically weaker than it would be under a more satisfactory organization.

Let us examine the objections more closely:

First.—It is the evident intent of Par. 452 that majors shall not exercise command except "when the regiment is in echelon of half-regiments or when half-regiments are detached." In other words the colonel controls his six squadrons (Reg.) directly and not through an intermediary. This, in combat, I do not believe to be practicable. I think that every captain will agree with me that, in combat, he could not effectively handle six platoons. There is no reason to believe that a colonel could direct the operations of six squadrons (Reg.) with greater ease. If Par. 452 had stated "The regiment is composed of two half-regiments, each consisting of three squadrons." there is no doubt that the colonel would find infinitely less trouble in controlling his organization. But this is not contemplated. We might reduce the matter somewhat further. If there is no need for majors, why have captains. The paragraph might then be made to read "The regiment is composed of twenty-four platoons and a machine gun unit." The absurdity of this is apparent. To insure military efficiency the various fractions of a command must be subdivided into units large enough, and not too large, to be successfully handled by one man. A division commander could not effectively transmit his orders to the ten or eleven regimental commanders comprising his division. Nor do I believe that a regimental commander can secure the best results if he must transmit his orders to six captains. Continental nations, generally content themselves with the assignment of three and four squadrons (Reg.) to a regiment. We are the first to advocate the control of six squadrons (Reg.) by one regimental commander.

Second.—A major will some day be promoted to colonel. When he reaches that grade he should be prepared for it, as far as training and experience can qualify him. Under the proposed scheme he gets neither training nor experience,

unless he be serving away from regimental headquarters and have two or more squadrons (Reg.) under his command. At regimental drill he has a prescribed place but no duties worth mentioning. He has no command, no organization to lead and control and teach and worry about. He has no incentive to keep others keyed up to the highest point of efficiency and thereby uncounsciously key kimself up to the same point. All he has to do is to do as he is told. He will be a rather unusual man whose military mind, during the period of his majority, does not deteriorate.

Third.—The regiment, as at present constituted, consists of six units, practically independent of each other. This is evidenced in Par. 490 which states (dismounted action) "The colonel assembling his captains, if practicable, directs the disposition of the regiment." Let us see what the colonel has to do immediately preceding and during a dismounted action:

- a. Par. 489. He makes a reconnaissance and leads (or directs the leading of) his troops to a point near the firing line.
- b. Par. 490. Assembles his captains, gives them information of the enemy, of supporting and neighboring troops and the object sought and directs the disposition of the regiment.
- c. Controls its subsequent movements by suitable orders or commands.
- d. Designates the squadrons (Reg.) which are to constitute the firing line and those which are to constitute the support.
- e. Designates the direction of the objective, the order and front of the squadrons (Reg.) on the attacking line and of the directing squadron.
- f. Par. 491. Provides for the reconnaissance and protection of his flanks.
- g. Par. 493. Regulates the depth of the deployment and the extent and density of the firing line.
 - h. Par. 494. Controls the movements of the support.

This is more than any one man, in action, should be held responsible for. But this detailed labor is forced upon him be-

cause of the individual independence of his squadron (Reg.) commanders and by the fact that his regiment is not divided into proper tactical units. If the regiment were made to comprise three squadrons of three troops each, control would be much easier. If desired the entire regiment could be put on the firing line or two squadrons could constitute the firing line and one squadron the support. Such a support, consisting of three troops is strong enough to reconnoiter and guard the flanks and protect the led horses and machine gun unit. Its commander, being a major, is presumably sufficiently experienced to look after these duties and leave his regimental commander free to devote his attention to the enemy. The orders of the colonel to the firing line could be sent to two majors instead of four or five captains. The colonel should not be called upon to concern himself with the disposition of a smaller body than a squadron of three troops.

In view of the fact that the colonel gives his orders direct to squadron (Reg.) commanders it might be argued that there would be less misconception of orders and consequent lack of uniformity in execution; in other words that this method would secure better results. The contention does not appear to be sound. It is more likely that the danger of misconception would be multiplied by three. The majors, because of their age, knowledge and experience, should be better qualified to grasp the colonel's ideas and, having but three troops each to control, are certainly in a position to more quickly rectify faulty dispositions on part of a captain.

The above remarks applying to dismounted combat are equally applicable to mounted combat only in a greater degree. Individual misconception of squadron (Reg.) commanders are much more difficult for the colonel to rectify when the squadron (Reg.) is mounted and advancing than when advancing dismounted. A major, commanding a squadron of three troops, would have little difficulty in making, in his small compact command, any corrections that might be necessary.

It is a rule that cavalry, in mounted attack, should always have a reserve. With three squadrons, of three troops each, in a regiment this reserve is always at hand; a reserve that consists, moreover, of a complete tactical unit.

Furthermore the organization of a regiment into six squadrons (Reg.) under command of a colonel negatives the idea of cohesion so strongly insisted upon as the basis of the system.

Where there are many men there will be many minds. A colonel can direct the evolutions of six squadrons on the drill field without difficulty because they are manipulated by command. But in action, where the regiment covers considerable front and squadrons (Reg.) owing to the terrain may not be able to see each other and where each of the six squadron (Reg.) commanders may, and possibly will, have his own ideas regarding the best method of fulfilling the colonel's directions, there is danger of losing the cohesion that is so essential. This danger is minimized if each three troops are commanded by a major who is acquainted with the plan and maneuvers his squadron as a unit to secure the best results.

Fourth.—The Cavalry Service Regulations place the strength of the squadron (Reg.), in ranks, at 128 enlisted men. A regiment of six squadrons would therefore number 768 enlisted men, in ranks. A regiment consisting of three squadrons of three troops each, each troop having three platoons of four squads each would number 864 men in ranks. As the number of officers contemplated in the Cavalry Service Regulations is not stated, no comparison in that respect, can be made. One thing however is certain. The army needs all the officers it can get; not to further promotion but to further efficiency.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BRIGADE.

Brigade organization should be controlled by two factors—strength and tactics. The two-regiment brigade proposed in the Cavalry Service Regulations appears to have neither the required strength nor the proper tactical organization.

To a brigade there will be attached a battery of artillery and a battalion of machine guns—(consisting of the regimental machine-gun units). In a dismounted action there will also be led horses. All these have no inherent capabilities of defense and must be protected. Certainly not less than a half-regiment could be assigned to this protection and for support. This would leave one and one-half regiments for the fighting line.

In a dismounted action this strength would be still further reduced by necessary horse holders. So that ultimately not much more than a regiment would constitute the fighting line of a brigade. This negatives the idea of brigade action. If, on the other hand, the brigade consists of three regiments, organized into squadrons and troops it will have the necessary strength and the tactical organization that will most readily lend itself to the detachment of integral units for reserve and protection. In this connection, I may call to mind the well-known fact that German military authorities have for years, been at loggerheads regarding the two-regiment brigade. One group, led by General von Bernhardi, has consistently fought for a three regiment brigade and has been opposed by a group of the General Staff. As General von Bernhardi's contentions appear to be sound I can do no better than to quote the following from his book "Cavalry in War and Peace" (1909).

"At the present time we group our cavalry into divisions, each containing three brigades of two regiments. I have repeatedly urged and my arguments have never been refuted that such a division is much too weak for the tasks which would fall to its share on active service.

"This is indirectly acknowledged by the authorities for in the new regulations they assume the necessity of strengthening the cavalry divisions by detachments of cyclists and even of infantry in carts.

"In further support of this view I shall endeavor to show that weakness exists, not only in the division as a whole, but also in its component parts. It will frequently be found necessary to detach a brigade for some particular mission, but what fighting strength has such a brigade after the detachment of all the necessary details? This question should be considered from the point of view not only of the purely cavalry fight, but also of dismounted actions, such as the independent conduct of a battle of encounter or an attack on an entrenched position would generally entail. To insure success in a dismounted attack requires a two-fold or even three-fold superiority over the enemy and, in addition to this, the led horses have to be

guarded and the reserves kept in hand. What then can be expected of a weak brigade, such as we now employ, except that its field of action should be reduced to insignificant limits? I am therefore convinced that, if any real work is to be achieved by a brigade, its war strength should be raised to three regiments. A tripartite formation possesses undoubted advantages under any circumstances, and would go far towards regenerating the somewhat antiquated system that still prevails, and would facilitate the adoption of more up-to-date tactical methods.

"If, in spite of this, the authorities should still adhere to the existing composition of cavalry divisions, it would evidently be with the object of surmounting the present difficulties by occasionally forming cavalry corps. In my opinion this . solution of the question is not an entirely a happy one. It does not help towards strengthening the very weak brigades, while one strong division under a single command is of far more use than two weak ones. The command of a corps, too, is not such a simple matter as is usually supposed unless it has been practiced in peace time. The fact of appointing an officer to command two divisions that have been linked together is not enough. A very large staff is required and the corps headquarters must be provided with ammunition, supplies and technical appliances for communication, unless it wishes soon to find itself absolutely dependent on the divisions, and obliged to conform to the particular and possibly quite unsuitable dispositions that they have made.

"The personal equation will play a very important part in this matter and, in my opinion, offers another good reason for limiting the number of divisions. Born cavalry leaders are rara avis and the same value cannot be attached to all cavalry generals who may happen to be of equal rank. The more force that can be concentrated under the hand of one able man the better. All the above considerations induce me to believe that my frequently expressed views regarding these desiderata still hold good. For war, as well as for the training of the larger formations, brigades of three regiments should be formed, and

the strength of cavalry divisions should vary accordingly to the importance of the strategical missions entrusted to them. Tripartite formations facilitates tactical dispositions and the detachment of reserves."

In quoting the above passages I realize that it may be argued that General von Bernhardi's criticism of the numerical weakness of the German regiment and brigade does not apply to our organization. The German regiment has 512 men in ranks, the 'brigade 1,024. Cavalry Service Regulations contemplates an enlisted strength of 852 men, in ranks, for a regiment and 1,704 for a brigade. Nevertheless I contend that such a brigade is not strong enough and the the general's remarks apply to our organization as well as to the German.

While many may not agree with all of General von Bernhardi's conclusions none will deny that his is one of the clearest military minds that has expressed its thoughts in writing. That his opinions have not changed is shown in his last work "Germany and the next War," (1914). The three-regiment brigade is furthermore approved by Sir John French and em-

ployed in the British Cavalry Training.

The formations shown in the plates on pages 212–216 (C. S. R.) lay much stress upon the double column as a formation in readiness for rapid deployment. And the desire to create a convenient unit that would lend itself readily to the formation of the double column may have led or contributed to the division of the regiment into two wings. And, so far as I can see, this is the sole advantage to be gained from such a division. It would appear that instead of adapting drill evolutions to the organization the contrary had prevailed and the organization had been designed for the purpose of most readily and uniformly carrying out an evolution.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SQUADRON (REG.)

The platoon, as at present constituted seems to be the most satisfactory unit, for its purpose, that can be devised. In it a corporal has a command of eight men, a sergeant of sixteen men and a lieutenant of thirty-two men. The squad or section is available for instant detachment from the platoon if necessary. A platoon of thirty-two men in ranks contains as few

men as should be in charge of an officer, for combat and enough for serious and independent employment.

The same cannot be said of the squadron (Reg.) organization. One hundred men, deployed, mounted, is, I believe, about the limit that can be handled, effectively, by one captain. The squadron (Reg.) should consist of three, not four, platoons. Three platoons constitute a unit that insures a maximum of steadiness in leading and ease in maneuvering. The leader is always in front of the center and, in consequence, the articulation of the platoons is as nearly perfect as it can be made. No fraction of the force is so far from the leader that there is danger of its getting out of hand. The time consumed in the execution of evolutions is practically one-half of what is required in the four-platoon organization and no more than would be required in a two-platoon organization. With only two platoons there would be a needless sacrifice of strength and consequent loss of effectiveness.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS.

The subject of machine gun organization is not within the province of this article. However, it may not be out of place to state that two machine guns to a regiment is a force hardly strong enough to become formidable. A machine gun troop of six guns attached to each regiment would be a powerful fighting unit. In the brigade these could, if considered advisable by the brigade commander, be consolidated into a machine gun battalion of eighteen guns; a force that would be a power in an offensive and probably a decisive factor in a defensive action. The British organization provides two machine guns to a regiment of 384 men in ranks; a force somewhat stronger than the proposed squadron. In view of the important rôle played by these guns in the present European War, six guns to a regiment does not seem excessive. The machine gun troop should be an entity, whose numbers are not drawn from other troops but assigned, when necessary, to the machine gun troop as recruits.

From such information, more or less fragmentary in character, as is now available regarding the present European War

the motor-propelled vehicle has demonstrated its value and utility beyond any doubt. Whether the pack train should be discarded by cavalry and supplanted by the motor supply car is a question that must be decided after careful consideration of all our needs. Personally, I believe the pack train should be discarded as obsolete. A pack train large enough to carry supplies and reserve ammunition for a brigade would be a nuisance; one large enough for a division, an incubus. And when it is considered that, in future wars, we shall be called upon often to operate in divisions, generally not in less than brigades, the necessity for motor supply cars is apparent.

The importance of motor cyclists as messengers has been so thoroughly established that a discussion of motor cycles with mounted troops might well be limited to the decision of how many such are needed. The enormous number of men engaged in a modern battle or campaign and the rapidity with which troops may be shifted from one point to another by means of railroad trains and motor cars have tremendously increased the responsibilities of commanders. They must constantly be in touch with the elements of their commands. This touch cannot always be maintained by wire; nor, under present conditions, could it be maintained by mounted orderlies. The motor cyclists, in the present war, has supplanted the mounted orderly, especially for bearing long-distance messages; and it will be so in future wars. In order to insure the possession of an efficient corps of motor cyclists, for the first line, at the outbreak of war, a detachment of twelve motor cyclists should be attached to each regiment of cavalry and be subject to the orders of the regimental commander in the same manner as is the machine gun troop. The attachment of motor cyclists to regimental headquarters is made necessary because we have no brigade headquarters except on paper. When regiments are consolidated into brigades, acting independently, nearly all the cyclists should be attached to brigade headquarters. The same plan could be pursued when the division is formed.

In addition to the twelve motor cyclists there should be attached to each regiment a squad of eight men who have charge of the regimental demolition outfit and such engineer tools as might be considered necessary. Also a detachment of thirtysix regimental scouts, who should be thoroughly trained in scouting and the delivery of verbal messages. These troops (cyclists, demolition squads, scouts) together with so much of the present headquarters detachment as would be considered necessary, to constitute the "headquarters troop," under charge of a captain and two lieutenants and to be considered a unit divorced in every administrative way from the other troops in the regiment. The scouts should be men carefully selected from the troops in the regiment for intelligence and superior horsemanship, but having once been so selected and transferred to the headquarters troop they would be dropped from the rolls of their former troop and replaced by other soldiers.

The demolition pack and squad, for a regiment, is essential. The regiment is a body of sufficient strength to accomplish successfully small raids on the enemy's lines of communication. A squadron, on the other hand, does not possess this strength. A squadron demolition pack is an unnecessary appendage which, in connection with the squadron, would probably never be used.

Some readers may ask "What is the necessity for regimental scouts? Every trooper is now given instruction in scouting." This is quite true. It is equally true, also, that, of the privates, only about one in twenty ever displays the mental traits, combined with necessary physical characteristics that would entitle him to be designated a good scout. We need men in whose reports reliance may be placed; men who see things, not only things perfectly apparent but things not so apparent; men who can make an intelligent report covering all that they have seen and accompanied, if necessary by a sketch that may be read, understood and used. Men of that type are infrequent. It might be advisable to do what is done in the British Army—make some of them first-class privates.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

For the reasons heretofore stated, I advocate the following organization:

- a. A squad consisting of four files.
- b. A section consisting of two squads.

- c. A platoon consisting of two sections.
- d. A troop consisting of three platoons.
- e. A squadron consisting of three troops.
- f. A regiment consisting of three squadrons, a regimental band, a machine gun troop of six guns and a "headquarters troop" composed of twelve motor cyclists, a demolition squad of eight men, thirty-six regimental scouts and such men of the present headquarters detachment as may be considered necessary.
- g. A brigade consisting of three regiments, the brigade, when opertaing independently, to have a battery of artillery attached.
- h. A division consisting of two or more cavalry brigades and the auxiliary force designated in par. 534 (C. S. R.).

EFFECTS OF NECESSARY LEGISLATION.

A consideration of cavalry reorganization would be incomplete if we failed to take into account the results, to our arm, of such legislation as would be necessary to make these changes effective.

OFFICERS.

I have no information of the number of officers contemplated in the organization proposed in the Cavalry Service Regulations. It is fair to assume, however, that the regimental officers would consist of the following:

- 1 Colonel.
- 1 Lieutenant Colonel.
- 1 Adjutant (Captain).
- 1 Quartermaster (Captain).
- 1 Commissary (Captain).
- 2 Majors.
- 2 First Lieutenants. (Adjutant for one-half regiment.)
- 2 Second Lieutenants. (Quartermaster for one-half regiment.)
- 6 Captains.
- 6 Captains (second in command).
- 12 First Lieutenants.
- 12 Second Lieutenants.

This gives a total of forty-seven officers. The foregoing embraces practically the strength of a regiment as it now exists. The regiment, as today organized, loses one major, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant. Multiplying this by fifteen gives us a total of 705 officers, or forty-five officers less than we have today.

Under the organization I have proposed the regimental officers would be as follows:

- 1 Colonel.
- 1 Lieutenant Colonel.
- 1 Adjutant (Captain).
- 1 Quartermaster (Captain).
- 1 Commissary (Captain).
- 3 Majors.
- 3 Squadron Adjutants. (First Lieutenants.)
- 3 Squadron Quartermasters. (Second Lieutenants).
- 11 Captains one for each troop.
- 11 First Lieutenants one for M. G. troop.
- $11\ {\rm Second}\ {\rm Lieutenants}$ one for Headquarters troop.

A total of forty-seven officers. Legislation should provide for two First Lieutenants and one Second Lieutenant for each troop. This would increase the number of officers in the regiment to fifty-six.

A squadron of three troops leaves three troops, in each of the present regiments unprovided for. These troops should be consolidated into new regiments and five new regiments could thus be formed. On the basis of forty-seven officers to a regiment we would have, in twenty regiments, 940 officers. If the additional First Lieutenant to a troop were allowed we would have 1,120 officers.

In other words legislation to meet the proposed organization would provide for— $\,$

- 5 Additional Colonels.
- 5 Additional Lieutenant Colonels.
- 55 Additional Majors.
- 55 Additional Captains: 15 Adjutant Q. M. and Comsy. 20 M. G. Troop.

20 Headquarters Troop.

55 Additional First Lieutenants: 15 Sqdrn. Adjts.

20 M. G. Troop.

20 Hdqrs. Troop. 55 Additional Second Lieutenants: 15 Sqdrn. Q. M.

20 M. G. Troop.

20 Hdqrs. Troop.

And (if the additional first lieutenant for each troops were approved) 180 more first lieutenants; 370 more officers than we have today.

This, at first glance, looks like a promotion scheme. I can only state, in all sincerity that it is not. But if, in the pursuit of a more efficient organization, it is found necessary to increase the number of officers, I do not believe that the fact should operate to defeat it or militate against it.

ENLISTED MEN.

Leaving out of consideration extra strength authorized for certain designated troops, our enlisted strength today may be assumed at seventy-one men per troop—this for 180 troops amounts to 12,780 men. (I am not including staff and band.)

Under the plan proposed in the Cavalry Service Regulations the strength of the squadron (Reg.) may be assumed to be 142 men; this, for ninety squadrons, amounts to 12,780.

Under the organization I have proposed the strength of the troop may be assumed at 105 men; of the machine gun troop 60 men; of the headquarters troop 65 men; a total for a regiment of 1,070 men. For twenty regiments this would amount to 21,400 men. The percentage of increase is greater for enlisted men than for officers.

This is a big increase. But the time is ripe. The present agitation for a larger army offers ground for the hope that the next session of congress will be willing to favor an increase, provided only that the bulk of the arm in interest stands behind the movement.

In conclusion I trust that those in authority will not be compelled by circumstances to initiate legislation for reorganizing the cavalry before, at least, some definite conclusions of value may be deduced from the experiences of the Euorpean War.

BRITISH BLUE CROSS SOCIETY.

BY FIRST LIEUTENANT J. G. QUEKEMEYER, THIRTEENTH CAVARLY.

A RECENT development of the present war has been the official recognition by the French Government of the English Blue Cross Society. Its object is the aiding of injured horses in war time, and never before has such voluntary help been given during a war. An attempt was first made to establish such an organization during the Balkan War, but "Our Dumb Friends' League" of London (of which the Blue Cross is a branch organization) was unable to get it officially recognized. However, it did forward \$2,500 to the "Societe Protectrice des Animaux" at Constantinople to aid the organization in handling humanely the hundreds of wounded and starving animals, which were victims of the Balkan War.

The Blue Cross Society recognized from the start how ineffectual any of their efforts would be, unless they first had the official recognition of the Military Authorities. Consequently, the support of the British Government was requested, but as yet the War Office has given only such sanction as enables the Society to furnish hospital requisites for sick and wounded horses.

In France, Capt. Claremont, the Blue Cross representative, succeeded in arousing the active interest of the French Civil and Military authorities, and returned to England with full authority from the French Minister of War to immediately install eight base hospitals, for sick and wounded horses at the front. The French Minister of War in tendering the thanks of the French Government to the Blue Cross Society, also promised to accord every possible facility to their officials and staff in the relief of wounded and suffereing horses.

The outfit for a base hospital (instruments and drugs) costs about \$750, and the Blue Cross Society has already re-

THE PRAYER OF A HORSE.

"To thee, my Master, I offer my prayer:

"Feed me, water and care for me, and when the day's work is done provide me with shelter, a clean, dry bed, and a stall wide enough for me to lie down in comfort.

"Talk to me. Your voice often means as much to me as the reins.

"Pet me sometimes, that I may serve you the more gladly and learn to love you.

"Do not jerk the reins, and do not whip me when going uphill.

"Never strike, beat, or kick me when I do not understand what you mean, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I fail to do your bidding see if something is not wrong with my harness or feet.

"Examine my teeth when I do not eat. I may have an ulcerated tooth, and that, you know, is very painful.

"Do not tie my head in an unnatural position, or take away my best defence against flies and mosquitoes by cutting off my tail.

"And, finally, oh! my Master, when my useful strength is gone, do not turn me out to starve or freeze or sell me to some cruel owner, to be slowly tortured and starved to death.

"But do thou, my Master, take my life in the kindest way, and your God will reward you here and hereafter.

"You may not consider me irreverent if I ask this in the name of Him who was born in a stable. Amen."

Reprinted by OUR DUMB FRIENDS LEAGUE.

A Society for the promotion of kindness to Animals.

ARTHUR J. COKE, (Secretary), 58, Victoria St., S.W.

ceived several donations of this amount and are asking for more. They would be only too glad to associate the name of an individual donor with the equipment of each hospital.

The eight base hospitals, above referred to, have already been established, just in the rear of the fighting line. (It is not permitted to disclose their situation.) The French authorities have undertaken to collect and deliver injured horses at these hospitals, which will be entirely under the control of the "Blue Cross Fund Committee." In addition to the eight base hospitals, a large convalescent station has been organized at Chantilly. The French Government have turned over a large establishment at this place to the Blue Cross Society, consisting of over 200 large box stalls and all of the open air space that could possibly be required. This station serves as a sort of clearing house for the base hospitals, and from here the horses are returned to duty as soon as they are able to do their work. The Society estimates that with the present plant they are in a position to handle in emergencies, 2,000 horses at one time. A large number of the horses turned over to the different bases necessarily have to be shot. These are the more seriously wounded ones which are unable to make the trip to the convalescent base.

Naturally, only a very limited number of animals can be accommodated at one time at the base hospitals. All of the stations are equipped with "humane killers," which are always used, and much unnecessary suffering is thus done away with. These weapons, employed almost entirely in this country, are noiseless, kill instantaneously, and can be purchased for about nine dollars.

The Blue Cross Society has had considerable difficulty in obtaining a sufficient staff of skilled veterinarians, as nearly every veterinary surgeon in the United Kingdom is now on duty with the Army veterinary corps. In France, peasants are being employed to do the "handy" work, and it has been found that they are very useful in handling and caring for the horses. Some of the difficulties of the work will be realized when one considers that even the forage, in addition to blankets, drugs, instruments, trolley cars, and all appliances, have to be sent over from England. Then too, it must be remembered



FROM THE RUSSIAN LITURGY OF ST. BASIL,

Bishop of Caesarea, A.D. 370.

AND for those also O Lord, the humble beasts, who, with us, bear the burden and heat of the day, and offer their guileless lives for the well-being of their countries, we entreat Thy great tenderness of heart, for Thou hast promised to save both man and beast, and great is Thy loving-kindness O Master, Saviour of the world.

BLUE CROSS FUND
(FOR WOUNDED HORSES AT THE FRONT),
58, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.
ARTHUR J. COKE. Secretary.

that this Society has not been recognized internationally and its workers have none of the protection accorded the Red Cross workers by the Geneva Convention. A large garage in Paris is now being used as a warehouse, from which supplies are drawn as needed.

In addition to the work in France, the Blue Cross has also done yeoman's service in the British Army.

It seems that in spite of the excellent arrangments and splendid work carried on by the British Army Veterinary Corps, and the New Auxiliary Army Veterinary Corps, much preventable suffering and unnecessary wastage in horses has occured, and that these organizations have been unable to thoroughly cope with the situation brought about by such a great and sudden strain on the resources of the Government.

For instance in many cases, the War Department has been unable to supply promptly even the most urgently needed veterinary supplies, and into this breach, the Blue Cross has entered. Numerous requests have been received by the Society from officers in command of organizations, asking for supplies and stating that it was impossible to get them through the War Office. Several of these letters mentioned the fact that the officers themselves, had already spent, out of their own pockets, all that they could afford, and that they had drawn every cent permissible from the regimental fund. In every case, these supplies have been furnished by the Society, and I have read several letters from officers, expressing the greatest appreciation of the help given by it.

The following list will give an idea of some of the things furnished:—

Horse ambulances. Humane killers. Rolls of cotton wool. Interfering boots. Sponges.

Wither pads. Bandages.

Numnahs.

Aniseed. Liniments. Felt swabs. Vaseline. Alum. Olive oil.

Methylated spirit. Chlorodyne.

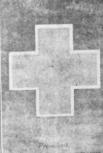
Disinfectants.

Magnesia sulphate.

Iodine. Etc.

Our Dumb Friends'League

(A Society for the Encouragement of Kindness to Asimals)



PLUE CROSS



TO HELP HORSES WAR



Officially Recognized by the FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Donations Urgently Needed

TO SUPPORT HOSPITALS FOR WOUNDED HORSES AT THE FRONT

ARTHUR J. COKELSKE NIZ.

58. Victoria Street, London SW

Appeals are being made in circulars issued by the Blue Cross Committee for gifts of bandages, blankets, swabs, boots, medicines, etc., and those who are not able to contribute themselves are urged to help by organizing the collection of money for the fund.

The following are some of the schemes for raising money:—

- (a) Window exhibitions. A number of these have already been held by permission of several business firms. Ladies and gentlemen having influence with the proprietors of similar establishments in London or the provinces are requested to ask them for the use of a window, and when successful, to communicate with the Secretary, giving particulars as to suggested date, size of window, and duration of exhibition.
- (b) Blue Cross Days. The organization of Blue Cross Days in various neighborhoods has been found most useful. Small bands of helpers collect money, sell badges and distribute literature. When drawing-room or other meetings can be organized, by local workers, speakers will be sent from Headquarters.
- (c) Collecting Boxes. These are supplied to approved persons, and are found particularly useful in collecting small sums, by placing them on shop counters, etc.
- (d) Collecting Cards. These are supplied and used for collecting sums of one shilling and upwards.
- (e) Blue Cross Badges. These charming badges form an attractive brooch and a good advertisement of the Blue Cross. A dozen may be purchased for 12 shillings and disposed of to friends.
- (f) Blue Cross Stamps. Sold at one shilling a dozen, they are strikingly designed stamps, and provide an excellent medium for children and young people to help. Children can retail them at a penny a stamp and purchase fresh supplies from time to time, thus augmenting the fund.

The President of the Blue Cross Society, is Lady Smith-Dorrien and the Secretary is Mr. Arthur J. Coke. Contributions can be sent addressed to him at the Headquarters of the Society, 58, Victoria St., Westminster, London.



The following is a fac-simile copy of the letter sent to the Representative of the Blue Cross Fund Committee, Captain Claremont: REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE. white or any an influence of the contraction of Bordenux, 10 10 Betelee W Le Ministre de la Guerre à M. 10 Capiteine CLARRMONT, 13, Rue Kashington, PARTS, Yous aver bien would to fairs commaitre que la Sociats Anglaise de la Croix-Bleue offrait de se mettre à la disposition de mon Département aves son personnel et un important matériel vétérinaire pour donner ses soins aux chevaux malades cu blessés de l'armée française. Je n'empresse de rescanaitre la "Oroix Bloue" com e société de secoure aux chevaux blessés. J'ajoute que des instructions wont Stre adressies noun faire donner & cette socitté toutes facilités pour l'organisation, en arrière des armies, de dépâts où les charaix seront confice à sec soins. Ces instructions vous seront communiquées très prochainement. Je vous prie de vouldir bien, en portant ces discontinns à la commaissance de la Sesiété de la Croix-Fleue, lui exprimer la très vive gratituis du gouvernement français rour l'erfr. de sa précieuse collaboration dans l'ocuvre onire rise en vue de poursuivre la guérison de cheveux qui ont a ja tendu de grands services, et réconstituerun matériel qui reprécanto un des principaus éléments de force des araise. The Blue Cross Fund. Land Swight Downers. Curati R. Inner F. Ken Hardauffer Assmed Street

Headquarters have also been established at the Elysée Hotel, Paris, with Capt. Claremount, as the Organizing Director in France, and Mr. J. L. Middleton as the Hon. Secretary.

Notwithstanding the good feeling that exists between most soldiers and their mounts, war necessarily inflicts many hardships and much horrible suffering on our faithful friends. Human life, is, and should be, the first consideration, and if it comes to a choice between saving the life of a horse or that of a man, the man must be saved and the horse left. At the same time, horses have a special claim to all the protection against suffering in war that can be provided, and it is gratifying to know that such efficient efforts are being made to reduce these sufferings as much as possible. The work of the Blue Cross Society is one that naturally appeals to every lover of the horse, as well as to all those who recognize the great value of horses in all the various operations of war.

COLOR INHERITANCE IN THE HORSE.*

BY E. N. WENTWORTH, AMES, IOWA, U. S. A.

THILE laboratory animals have yielded very nicely to the study of their inheritance of color, the horse still remains a mystery in many of the phases of coat transmission. Hurst and Bunsow have recognized chestnut with the sorrel and liver shades as a true recessive and Hurst has shown black to be epistatic to this reddish pigment. Bays and browns have been with difficulty separated but have been considered as epistatic to both colors mentioned, while grays and roans seem dominant to the entire series of color. One difficulty which seems to have beset all investigators up to the present time, with the exception of Dr. Walther, is the tendency to arrange all colors as an epistatic and hypostatic series, expecting them, then, to conform to the simple laws of presence and absence. That this attempt has been a real stumbling block the writer hopes to show, by means of his arangement of factors in a manner slightly similar to Walther's and Sturtevant's methods but differing in the factors themselves.

THE PIGMENTS IN THE EQUINE COAT.

A microscopic examination and simple chemical tests reveal only two pigments in the coat of the ordinary horse. These seem to correspond to the red or yellow and the black pigments found in rodents. There is quite evidently a lack of chocolate or else such a close linkage of the brown and black pigments that they are not readily separable.

^{*}Dr. Wentworth is a professor in the Department of Animal Industry, Kansas State Agricultural College, and recently chaperoned a large party of students inspecting and studying remounts at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley. As a result of his interest in the work of the mounted service, he has kindly granted permission to reprint in the JOURNAL, this interesting study of color inheritance prepared by him at the Iowa State College of Agriculture. This article appeared originally in the Zeitschrift fur Induktiv Abstammungs-Vererbungslehre. [Editor.]

Under both the low and high power red pigment granules may be discerned in the sorrel, chestnut, bay or red roan hairs. The granules are sharply distinct and typical in form but there seems also to be a diffuse red, slightly lighter in tinge, distributed quite evenly throughout the cortical layer. This is entirely separate from the effects of spherical aberration, and is quite evidently a basal ground pigment found in all but white or albino hairs.

Black pigment granules rather larger, coarser and more frequently clustered appear in the black horse. They are so numerous and typical that they quite obscure the red ground pigment.

Quantitative differences appear in the amount of pigment in the hair, intense and dilute conditions being readily recognizable. The effects of age and sun are quite noticeable also, fading usually being produced, as in some cases the black hair loses its black pigment almost entirely and gives the rusty black so common in Percherons and general work horses.

THE INHERITANCE OF THE RED PIGMENT.

Hurst and Bunsow have shown that chestnut breeds true. The figures in the table, taken from various sources*, show that out of 1610 matings all but sixteen are chestnut. This is a deviation from a pure recessive of one per cent., but since it has been shown that the average stud book contains two per cent. of errors, this one per cent. may be readily credited to that. It will be noticed that the variates are six bays and ten blacks. Bay is the common color of a colt at birth and a rusty black is nearly as frequent. Since many colts are recorded at from one to three months of age and since the natal coat is not shed usually until the foal is twelve weeks old errors here are not unexpected.

The black pigment seems more complicated in nature. Four hundred and six individuals show it to be forty-one without when black is mated to black and two hundred bear it to one hundred and eight without when black is mated to chest-

^{*}The Government Gray Draft Horse Experiment at Ames, Pedigree and study of actual animals by the writer, Sturtevant's, Wilson's and Anderson's papers principally, with isolated cases from the agricultural press.

nut. Since most of the individuals in the black by black matings are from the Percheron breed in which there are a large number of homozygous blacks the small ratio of chestnut segregates is not surprising. The fifteen bays from the black by black mating are unexpected. Eleven of these come from Sturtevant's records. He offers the possibility of error by explaining it on the ground of error in the natal coat, on the difficulty of distinguishing dark browns from blacks in the parents and by other means. These seem sufficient to the writer to permit disregarding them since he found none in his studies on actual individuals, (1. c. some 100 in number). Sturtevant and the other investigators are disturbed by the high per cent. of bays from the black by chestnut mating, but this is probably due to the idea of bay held by them. It fits the writer's hypothesis perfectly. The factors so far considered may be lettered as Sturtevant has done, "c" for the chestnut ground pigment and "h" for the black pigment, (Hurst's factor.)

BAYS AND BROWNS.

Bay and brown are distinguished with difficulty by each of the investigators and by most practical men. On this account the writer has made no attempt to separate them but has lumped such records together.

Bay is a restriction factor, which will be called "b," that limits the development of the black pigment to the eye, mane, tail, lower limbs and the extremities in general.* It can operate only in the presence of factor "h," black pigment. Brown probably differs from bay in having the dapple pattern combined with the restriction factor "b." This permits some black to appear where the dapples are located and gives a darker appearance. This idea would suit the microscopic as well as visual evidence since brown differs from bay in the presence of black hairs. Most writers have considered brown dominant to bay, a condition which would suit the above theory since the dappling pattern is apparently dominant.

^{*}Black pigment is also present in the skin of the bay horse. It furnishes one basis for the superficial distinction of bay and chestnut coats, claimed possible by some.

Bay to bay gives 5,273 bay, 274 black and 672 chestnut. This varies quite a little from the expected 9:3:4 ratio. However the bays are very largely, (all but about 500), from the American Saddle Horse and Standard Bred records, and bay has been the dominating color among them for seventy-five years. The deficiency in blacks may be accounted for by their lack of popularity.* Bay to black and to chestnut gives qualitively similar results as would be expected, but there is a lower percentage of bays and a higher percentage of blacks in one case and chestnuts in the other than would be expected.

The high per cent. of bays in the offspring of blacks to chestnuts has been non-conformable to previous theories. The restriction factor "b" does not appear somatically except in the presence of "h" black pigment. Theoretically three-fourths of the chestnuts ought to carry this restriction factor, so that the mating of these to blacks should always supply bays. From this standpoint there is a deficiency rather than an excess of bays.

THE DUNS.

Duns are little known. Their numbers are few and they may be grouped into at least three kinds. The ordinary buckskin with black extremities is probably a dilute bay, the yellowish dun a dilute chestnut and the cream colored with light mane and tail, a dilute sorrel with the yellow extremeties, factor "m."

Since the records do not separate them they will not be dealt with further. Factor "i," the dilution factor is probably epistatic to all but gray and roan.

THE GRAYS.

Gray is recognized as a separate factor by all writers. There seems some question as to whether it can operate in the absence of "h," black pigment, but Sturtevant presents evidence to show that it does. It is dominant, to all factors previously named, dappling "d" and restriction "b" excepted, and varies from a deep iron gray in young stock to the white or flea-bitten gray of the older animal.

^{*}This would prevent recording of black animals.

It is a simple factor since animals heterozygous for it produce fifty per cent. grays and fifty per cent. other colors. Dr. L. J. Cole, of the University of Wisconsin, has told the writer in private communication that one of his students has totalled the offspring of grays in the Clydesdale studbook and has obtained exactly fifty per cent. of each of grays and other colors. The Clydesdale breeders have objected to grays and have always bred their gray mares to other stock in order to reduce the chances of its appearance. Gray stallions since 1831 have nearly all been castrated. This has resulted in all the grays being heterozygous.

Sturtevant shows 400 gray to 428 not gray for the heterozygous condition in one sex while he exhibits forty-five gray to fifteen not gray where both parents are heterozygous.

Gray is characterized by an intermingling of pigmented with non-pigmented hairs, usually associated with dappling. It seems possible that gray must be a combination of dappling and the roan factor although the above evidence indicates that it is a unit in action.

THE ROAN PATTERN.

Roan seems dominant to all the other colors and is apparently a pattern entirely independent of the kind of pigment. Two kinds of roans exist visually, strawberry or red roan, and blue roan. These probably correspond to bays and blacks plus the roan pattern. It seems possible that there also exists a chestnut roan, in fact they are apparently quite common, for roans with red pigmented manes and tails instead of black are seen frequently. Such a roan would probably be the type produced by the mating of blue roan to blue roan shown in the table. If the black factor were heterozygous in both sexes, the chestnut roan would result.

Roan differs from gray in lacking the dappling common to gray and in possessing quantitatively a much larger number of pigmented hairs. It has seemed to the writer that gray may be a combination of the roan, dappling and dilution factors coupled together in some way, but since from the present evidence that would necessitate considering gray epistatic to

roan and since this latter is manifestly untrue it is best to consider them as separate factors.

Roan is epistatic to the entire series of factors as may be shown from the three following records. One a roan Belgian stallion owned at a small town in Iowa (the name and address are lost) sired 254 colts of which 230 were red roan and 24 blue roan, these colts coming from all colors of mares. The second a roan Belgian stallion which stood for two years in northwest Warren County, Iowa, sired 112 red roans, 7 blue roans and 6 chesnuts, from mares of various coats. The third also a Belgian owned in Marshall County, Ill., sired about half roan colts and the other half grays, blacks, bays, browns, and sorrels. His owner states that his sire was blue roan, his dam was bay, his second dam was chesnut and his dam's sire brown.*

SPOTTING.

Spotting varies in type but may receive at least two classifications. The white stockings on the legs and blazed face typical of the English breeds, Shire, Clydesdale, Hackney, Thoroughbred and allied breeds, seems to be inherited as a distinct kind of spotting although it fluctuates very markedly in amount of white. The "blaze" may become as small as the typical star in the forehead or may cover more than half the head The stockings may extend well up to the elbow or stifle or may be restricted to the foot.

Dr. Walther recognizes another type of spotting, Schabrackenscheckung or saddle cloth marking and its recessive absence of same. He finds it also inherited as a distinct unit although fluctuating in its limits. It is a spreading of white over the back, sides and croup, and down onto the legs. It is dominant and may appear with any color so far discussed. It is apparently what the horse breeder calls piebald or skewbald or what the average person calls a "calico" horse.

Albinos are uncommon, but extreme spotting with blue eyes (glass eyes) are frequently seen.

^{*}Since the above records were prepared an instance has been discovered of a roan Belgian stallion in southeast Story County, Iowa, that has sired 256 red roan colts to the exclusion of other colors.

THE REDUCTION OF PIGMENT IN MANE AND TAIL.

Yellow manes and tails on sorrels and cream colored extremities on duns are very common. They are apparently recessive since one chesnut mare Bessie at the Iowa State College has produced eight chesnut colts, six with manes the same color as the body, two with the yellow mane. Another chesnut mare known as the "half-hackney" bred qualitatively the same producing two colts of the first class and one of the second. Four chesnut mares with yellow mane mated to three different chesnut stallions with yellow manes produced thirteen foals with yellow manes. The summary of data on this is appended.

	Chesnut stallions without yellow manes	
Chesnut mares with yellow manes Chesnut mares without yellow manes		13 with 19 without 3 with

This shows it apparently to be recessive. A cream colored mare with light mane and tail produced three dun colts with black extremities when crossed to a bay. This would fit the above hypothesis although it throws no light on it.

THE DILUTION FACTOR.

The dilution factor "i" is apparently dominant. Mouse is a dilute form of black and three matings of mouse to black have given two mouse colored and one black. The mouse colored parent of the black was produced by a black stallion to a dun mare so was known to be heterozygous. The table shows that duns mated to other colors have produced 13 duns to 19 other colors, near enough to expectation in such small numbers to account for dilution being a dominant factor. It must be remembered that duns are not popular, in America at least, and hence there will probably be a deficiency. Also because of this most duns will be heterozygous.

SUMMARY.

The factors so far discussed will account for the following colors, those qualitatively alike being grouped together:

Sorrel-Chesnut Liver.

Black-Mouse.

Bay-Brown-Bloodbay-Mahogany bay-Seal Brown.

Dun-Buckskin-Cream-Isabelline.

Gray-White.

Blue roan.

Roan-Strawberry Roan-Red Roan.

Piebald-Skewbald-Blaze and white stockings.

Dappling.

The factors themselves follow with the tentative composition for the different colors:

Factor "c" equals Red or yellow basic pigment.

Factor "h" equals Black.

Factor "b" equals Restriction factor producing bay in presence of "h."

Factor "g" equals Factor for gray pattern.

Factor "r" equals Factor for roan pattern.

Factor "d" equals Factor for dappling pattern.

Factor "s" equals Star or blaze in forehead and white on legs.

Factor "p" equals Piebald and skewbald markings, Dr. Walther' Schabrackenscheckung.

Factor "m" equals light creamy yellow mane and tail.

Factor "i" equals dilution factor dominant to "i," intense.

Chesnut equals "c," may have "b & m" in some cases. Black equals "c h," may have "d" in some cases.

Mouse equals "c h i," may have "d" in some cases.

Dun equals "c i, c b i" or "c m i," according to kind.

Bay equals "c h b."

Brown equals "c, h, b, d."

Gray equals commonly "c, h, g, d," maybe "c, g, d."

Blue roan equals "c, h, r."

Red roan equals "c, r" or "c, h, b, r," latter commonest.

	Red roan	Blue	Gray	Dun	Bay	Black	Chest- nut
Red roan X red roan	45	_	_		5	_	_
Red roan X blue roan	33	11	2	_	2	-	
Red roan X gray	37	7	27		4	2	2
Red roan X bay	93	6	27	-	101	7	10
Red roan X black	14	4	1	-	5	11	1
Red roan X chestnut	18	2	4		12	2	4
Blue roan X blue roan	1	3	1	_	_	_	-
Blue roan X gray		-	1	-	2		
Blue roan X bay		1			8	3	1
Blue roan X black	-	_		_		1	-
Blue roan X chestnut	-	1	_		1	_	_
Gray X gray	-	_	66	-	13	12	-
Gray X dun	****	-	7	5	2	-	_
Gray X bay		1?	50		54	6	9
Gray X black	-	_	18	5	14	20	5
Gray X chestnut		1 -	14		7	2	10
Dun X dun			_	2	1		1
Dun X bay	1?	-		4	4	1	1
Dun X black	_			3	1	1	1
Dun X chestnut	_	_		1	1		
Bay X bay		_	_		5723	274	672
Bay X black	-	_			1218	476	130
Bay X chestnut		-		_	826	70	497
Black X black	-		_	-	15?	391	41
Black X chestnut	-	-	_		135	65	108
Chestnut X chestnut				_	6?	10?	1594

GLOSSARY FOR THE NON-TECHNICAL READER.

Allelomorph: One of a pair of contrasted characters which are alternative to each other in inheritance, (as for example, black and chestnut form an allelomorph pair.)

Allelomorphism: A relationship between two characters such that the hereditary determiners of both do not enter the same reproductive cell but are separated into separate reproductive cells during the masturation and ripening.

Alternative Inheritance: A distribution of contrasting parental or ancestral characters among offsprings or descendants such that the individuals exhibit one or the other of the characters in question; combinations or blends or these characters being absent or exceptional.

Coupling or Linkage: Such a relation between the factors for two characters that they have a more or less marked tendency to enter into the same reproductive cell when the individual is heterozygous for both of the factors in question.

Dominance: In crossing individuals with alternative characters it sometimes happens that one character will show to the exclusion of the character possessed by the other individual. This is called dominance. In the absence of dominance the characters blend or may present new conditions found in neither parent. One lacking dominance is called a recessive.

Factor: An independently heritable element within the germ cell which makes possible the development of any particular character in the

individual resulting from that germ cell.

Heterozygote: An individual in which a given character or factor has been received from only one of the two germ cells which form it. The germ cells produced by such an individual are typically of two kinds, half of them containing the hereditary factor in question, the other half lacking it. Consequently the offspring of heterozygotes contain a mixture of individuals.

Homozygote: An individual in which any given factor is doubly present due to receiving it from both reproductive cells from which the individual

arose. Homozygotes breed true.

Epistatic and Hypostatic: Refers to a series of characters such as colors in horses in which one character is dominant to a number of others, as for example, in the horse bay or brown is recessive, or hypostatic, to gray, but is epistatic or dominant to black or chestnut.

Segregate: The tendence of the hereditary factors to separate from each other and to become distributed independently of each other among the reproductive cells, according to the law of chance, either before or at the time

of the formation of the reproductive cells.

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SEATS AND HANDS.

By VETERINARIAN COLEMAN NOCKOLDS, FIRST CAVALRY.

ONE hears so much said of certain types of saddles, proper kinds of bits and bridles, to say nothing of the correct style of boots, that are worn by people that ride horses, that the man who owns these things must, at least to the unwary, be a finished horseman and a crack rider. While such is by no means the case, at the same time the one who is fortunate enough to be the possessor of the best style of equipments, certainly has the chance to acquire, under better conditions and more quickly, the seat with which comes the more perfect hands. This should be the desire of all riders rather than to be contented, ignorantly or otherwise, with the various trappings that are so often used and that go by the name of equipments, and which they claim as being "an idea of my own, etc."

The word "aids," used by the best writers on the subject of horse training, seems to have a vague meaning, especially to the unfinished horseman. Really the only aid that can be given to a horse by the man on his back is by changing the balance of the body from the hips up, thus altering the position of the weight carried by the horse and helping the animal by the movements of the body. This is very important under certain conditions.

The aids mentioned in what follows are to be understood as helps to the rider when he desires to transmit certain ideas to his mount.

Whether one can stick on almost any kind of a horse at the walk, trot and gallop, or not, it is an advantage to obtain the use of a manège and if possible of a competent instructor. It is of vital importance that one should, at first, use a quiet, gentle and well broken horse. To become a graceful rider the seat must be natural. Some men are born with a natural adaptation for equitation but these are in the minority. A large number can attain it, but a few, even after having ridden for years, are complete failures as horsemen.

The seat is only obtained by long practice and a natural ability, and then only by those who have or gain enough confidence. The seat that is the most useful and graceful for riding, either for sport or pleasure, is the one in which the rider literally sits down in the saddle. Perhaps the quickest and best way to acquire this seat by one who has ridden and is sure of himself, is a course of riding either bareback, or without stirrups or reins, the object being to place one's self completely in the saddle without the help of reins or stirrups. In this way a person obtains the free use of his hands and legs for the time when they will be required as aids. The hands in this sense reach from the front of the elbows to the fingers and the legs from about four inches below the knee to the heel.

The part of the body involved in the seat is the whole trunk, the legs and hands helping only by their weight and mobility. A great deal of the stability of the seat depends upon balance.

The weight of the body is carried mostly on the saddle and rests on the muscles covering the haunch bones, those muscles which are inside the inner and inclined towards the back of the thigh, from the lower part of the upper third to about four inches below the knee. A small part of the weight is carried by the end of the spine, under certain conditions.

The weight upon the stirrups, except when riding very loosely at rest, should be no more than is necessary to keep them in position. Little or no inconvenience should be experienced by losing one or both stirrups.

Natural posting is accomplished from the seat; the stirrups should not be used for this except to retain the balance.

During the first few months of acquiring a seat, the feet should be in close contact with the inner side of the stirrup, not the inner tread alone, but the side and with the inside of the foot near the joint of the large toe. Although this is at first a troublesome habit to acquire, yet it is important as it crowds the sides of the seat into such a position that it soon becomes strong and firm. Later, the feet should occupy a position in the center of the stirrups.

Riding with the outside of the foot against the outside of the stirrup, which is a common fault, tends in every way to weaken the seat as it crowds the inside of the thighs away from the saddle. Also, in case of an accident, such as stumbling or the breaking of a stirrup leather by the weight thrown upon it, it is dangerous as; due to the position of the legs, the support of the thigh is lacking. The result is usually a fall.

Included in the term "Sit down" is not only the parts one sits on when in a chair, but all the mucsles of the trunk are implicated. The back must be non-rigid, almost to a slouch; the small of the back should, if anything, be slightly bent backward; the back and shoulders should give the impression of bearing down upon and around those parts next to the horse; the shoulders should be carried squarely, the chest natural, head erect and the eyes to the front. The body must be upright, leaning neither to the rear or to the front, but strictly non-rigid. The arms should hang naturally from the shoulders and close to the sides. The hands should be held low, in the center, and the further from the mouth of the horse the better.

Rising to the trot, in the natural seat, is due to, and comes from the motion of the horse. At first, there seems to be a double movement, at each return to the saddle after rising, but this is soon overcome with practice.

The upper and inner third of the legs from the knees down are in constant contact with the horse, but from about four inches below the knee to the heels, they should hang free and naturally.

The legs are used only as aids to the rider, helping him to convey his wishes to his mount; the toes should be slightly turned out and the heels down. This position not only enables the rider to sit close but holds his spurs in position to be correctly used, not by sudden kicks as is often seen when the foot is parallel to the length of the animal or the heels are turned out.

If the horse plays up, or when riding under difficulties, the seat can be made more firm by placing the feet home in the stirrups and by allowing the body to become as non-rigid as possible. Even then, with the proper seat, it will be found that, if anything, there is less weight in the stirrups, and there is not as much chance of losing them as when the feet are not right home.

With the natural seat, the ideal hand will come as a matter of course as well as the use of the legs, and it will be found that the aids are as independent for use as they are in the sports where only the mind and body of the man is concerned. The man and horse should constitute one mass, both to be governed by the brain of the man. These aids of movement, direction and other desires of which the whole is capable, are the hands, the legs and the body of the man. These can be used more energetically when necessary with the help of certain accessories if the form of bits, spurs and the whip.

With the legs and hands free, the kind of mouth that is made is a forgone conclusion. It has been said that there is a key to every mouth. The mouth that cannot be correctly made with the ordinary snaffle, or with it and the curb combined by proper hands is the exception. There are horses that can never have a decent mouth, just as there are men that never will become even fair horsemen. These are accounted for because of their faulty conformation, either of their body or their brain, or both.

Most men have their own ideas of horses that suit them and many have a certain bit that they bank on, but the personal equation of men on the question of horse lore is intrinsic.

Patience and pluck are necessary factors in carrying out the scheme of obtaining the natural seat. Handle the reins as if they were not strong enough to stand a hard pull, or would break if jerked. Believe that the mouth can be injured if harshly pulled; in fact, never pull at all except to correct a fault. Hold the fingers next to the reins apart enough so that they can easily slip through. When necessary to bring pressure to bear, close the fingers and, if the occasion warrants it, close the whole hand firmly. Never hold the reins loose enough to

lose the feel of the mouth, nor tight enough to make the mount fidgety. Use the voice to calm or chide the horse and as an aid.

All occurrences between the rider and his mount must be firm and to the finish. Use the aids singly or together with constancy but without confusion. Make up your mind that you can do a thing as you would if the horse was not under you and do it, as the confidence of your mount is inspired in this manner. Be careful of punishments, if angry leave it until some other time.

Just as certain movements, such as the demi-arrets and the vibrations, are the last resort of the hands, so is the spur the last resort of the legs, in ordinary riding.

Be careful of the whip. Each stroke given in anger lessons the chances of the horse and rider becoming one.



FIELD OFFICERS' COURSES AT THE MOUNTED] SERVICE SCHOOL AND ABROAD.*

Memorandum:

- 1. There appears to be a wide-spread belief in the service that the Field Officers' Course at the Mounted Service School is an innovation not existing in other armies; and that it was originally initiated for the primary purpose of eliminating field officers from active service.
- 2. The Commandant therefore suggests that graduates of Saumur and Hanover prepare a descriptive article on the Field Officers' Course at the respective schools, describing the character of the course, its purposes, and results accomplished.
- 3. Sometime during the Field Officers' Course these two papers will either be read or form the basis of informal talks by the respective writers.
- 4. The Commandant would, however, like to have the two written manuscripts placed in his hands for possible publication, or, if desirable, to give wider publicity to the purposes of the Field Officers' Course, both here and abroad.

INNIS P. SWIFT, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, Secretary.

FIELD OFFICERS' COURSE AT SAUMUR. †

Lieutenant Colonels and Majors about to be promoted are sent to Saumur for a three months' course in equitation, lectures on hippology and horseshoeing, art of war, map prob-

^{*}This memorandum and the two following reports were furnished by the Commandant of the Mounted Service School.—Editor.

 $[\]dagger Report\ made\ to\ the\ Commandant\ Mounted\ Service\ School,\ Fort\ Riley,\ Kansas.$

lems and staff rides. Mounted work, about four hours per day. The class numbers about thirty.

In the French Army they call this course "a rejunvenation."

In the spring of 1912, when a student officer at Saumur I saw the arrival of the field officers' class, and was pleased to note that in physique, age, rotundity, etc., they were just like our own field officers. There was a great air of gaiety among them. They went about the place as I imagine our older officers would who might for some reason revisit West Point. They had for their instructor in equitation the Écuyer en Chef, Lieut. Col. Blacque-Bellair, and I noticed with still more pleasure that they would not be serious about their riding, but laughed and jested and called out to each other when riding across country in great good humor at whatever happened.

They did not ride too well. Some of their seats were a little old fashioned, for it had been a long time since, as young lieutenants they had graduated, and much progress had been made and many improvements and changes had occured since their day and time at Saumur. But they rode boldly and confidently and seemed to enjoy it.

The youngsters in my class regarded their antics affectionately and our instructor always pulled out to give them the right of way, and paused to permit us to see them go by. It was a fine sight to me, and I think inspiring to every one, to see the exhibition they made of health well maintained and pride in being "still fit" in the saddle.

My thoughts were that many of our own field officers not only could, but gladly would do likewise, with their own comrades, on such good horses, and with a little well conducted practice. And it was my very great pleasure to be for a little while the instructor for a class of field officers at Fort Riley in the fall of 1912, of about the same age, physique, rotundity, etc., as those field officers at Saumur, and who, at the conclusion of their course under Captain Henry, rode, in my opinion, just as well and just as gaily.

I believe the course for field officers at the Mounted Service School is in fact "a rejuvenation," mentally as well as physically. For field officers, who have been somewhat inclined to stand aside and say "I am too old—that is for you youngsters," and who dwell lovingly upon the old days on the plains and deserts when they were "days and days in the saddle" and did "marvels," find to their intense satisfaction that their youth has *not* wholly fled and that they *are* after all still capable of doing things on horseback far beyond their own opinions.

I believe that every field officer leaves the Mounted Service School not only with an understanding of its methods and fit to guide and control the work of its young graduates, but with soft legged boots, spurs, and riding whip in hand, feeling himself reënlisted, so to speak, for a much longer period as a mounted officer.

It is the dearest hope of this school to be able to offer for sale to such field officers a safe and sure jumper, a surefooted, lion hearted thoroughbred horse that will carry them over any country at any desired speed at the head of the officers and men of their regiments.

> H. R. RICHMOND, Captain 13th Cavalry, Senior Instructor in Equitation.

FIELD OFFICERS' COURSE AT THE MILITARY RIDING SCHOOL AT HANOVER GERMANY.*

The course is six weeks, from the middle of June until the end of July. This time is chosen, principally for three reasons: (1) The rye crop is then harvested permitting cross country rides and drag hunts without making the expense of damages to property too great. These damages are paid by the school out of funds alloted for that purpose. (2) The weather at this season is delightful. (3) The regular officers' classes by this time have been under nine months instruction and show more or less progress and finish in their work.

^{*}Report made to the Commandant of the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kansas.

In Germany, a cavalry regiment is organized on the basis of five escadrons (each of 150 men), which is the smallest administrative unit. These escadrons are commanded by captain (Rittmeister) or by junior majors. Usually four escadrons commanded by captains and one by a major. The regiment is commanded by a lieutenant colonel or a colonel. More often the former than the latter, who is specially designated in orders as the "Regiment's Kommandar." The second in command in each regiment is a senior major, called a "Stabs Offizier" meaning Staff Officer. He is the regimental commander's assistant, corresponding more or less to our lieutenant colonels, although he also performs some of the higher and important duties which our regimental commanders usually delegate to the adjutant. The duties of this senior major are very clearly defined and are very active. He is not a fifth wheel by any means. It is from these senior majors that the details to the field officers' course are made. One is detailed each year from each cavalry brigade. (Two regiments of cavalry commanded by a colonel or a general officer.) This detail is usually made shortly before the officer is due for promotion, that is just prior to the year in which the officer is to attain regimental command. It is the most crucial period in an officer's career, for many are retired to the inactive list in going around this "Major's Corner" as it is called, which determines an officer's ability to command a regiment as judged by his efficiency record and the recommendations of superior officers under whose observation the officer has been kept.

In 1912 the number of senior majors detailed was twenty-five, one from each cavalry brigade. Due to increases in the army voted in the past two years, this number now is from thirty to thirty-five. Their ages vary from forty-four to forty-eight years. Every one of these field officers has graduated from the school as a lieutenant, say fifteen or eighteen years previous.

As with us, the field officers course is a special course of anxiety to these officers. They know that it is one of the acid tests to determine their fitness to command a regiment. Although he may have made good otherwise, his failure to make good in this course will usually cause his retirement to the in-

active list, involving some detail in the remount service, supply department, landwehr inspection and mustering efficer cadet school, etc. The result is that every mounted officer who has aspirations for future promotion will keep in good physical condition and keep alive his interest in equitation and horsemanship. Throughout the German cavalry, the regimental commanders are conspicuous for their vigor and hardiness and bold aggressiveness. The regimental commander always takes a hand in conducting the instruction in equitation of the officers class, and especially the instruction in the training of remounts by the junior officers during the winter months.

The course at Hanover is therefore two-fold in its purpose: First, to test the fitness, endurance and horsemanship of the officer; second, inspection and observation of the progress made in equitation and horse training to enable the future regimental commanders to bring about uniformity

throughout the cavalry service.

During June and July, the school conducts a series of drag hunts, three each week. These hunts are behind a splendid pack and take place very early in the morning, sometimes as early as 5:00 a.m. The meeting place is usually some eight or ten kilometers out in the country. The field officers' class led by the Commandant, followed by the fourteen different sections led by their instructors. Each section riding as a group, intervals between groups about 10 or 100 yards, ride these hunts three times a week. The first hunt takes place two days after the arrival of the field officers' class. These hunts are fast and furious, covering from six to twelve or fifteen kilometers, the hunts gradually increasing in length and difficulty across agricultural country and pasture and through forests, devoid of all artificiality in the way of obstacles.

On alternate days on which there are no hunts, the field officers ride in a body out of doors under the Commandant, or else in the hall, at which time the latter will give a talk on some phase of instruction or training, touching upon some new developments which require more emphasis; or he may give a talk on the deficiencies noted by the Inspector General of Cavalry at his last inspection and report.

Later in the day, the Commandant will conduct the field officers' class to inspect the work of each section of the regular officers' class (11), and of the non-commissioned officers' class (4). During these inspections the Commandant discusses the work of the section making such criticism of the methods or the officers in the section as he may deem necessary. No mistakes or deficiencies are glossed over by him. He will then invite one of the field officers present to make a few remarks. The latter will usually be more lenient and in a reminiscent sort of way, go back to the work done when he was a student officer. He then usually terminates his talk by some complimentary remarks.

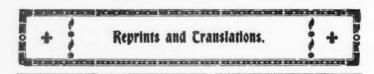
After all sections have been thus inspected the field officers are paired and required to visit a different section each day during a certain instruction period, merely as observers.

Demonstrations are also given in longeing. Also talks in equitation, hippology and veterinary science and horse shoeing. A visit is paid to the Royal Veterinary College, situated in Hanover, where special clinics and lectures are arranged for the class. A visit is also paid to the Provincial Government stud at Celle, and to one or two remount depots in the vicinity.

Very few field officers are found deficient, never more than one in each class. I have been told though that quite a number get the so-called "blue letter" and ask for retirement to the inactive list before their promotion comes up for consideration. This is done to save them the humiliation of a public compulsory retirement.

There is no doubt that the course with other tests made, accomplishes its purpose, *i. e.*, to make and to keep all officers of the mounted service active and vigorous and to make the higher commanding officers just as bold and aggressive in their horsemanship as the junior officers.

E. L. GRUBER, First Lieutenant Fifth Field Artillery,



THE HEAD OF THE HORSE.

HIS PHYSIOGNOMY EXPRESSES HIS CHARACTER.

BY ALFRED STODDART.

(From "The Country Gentleman.")

In JUDGING horses so much stress is usually placed upon the importance of good legs and feet and general conformation that the head, which is just as much an index to character in horses as is the face in humankind, is often overlooked. We are likely to inspect a horse from the ground upward, and though we admire a good head we regard it in the light of an additional rather than a necessary virtue.

From the tips of a horse's ears to the end of his nose, every line has some meaning well worthy of consideration. The ears are important. From the manner in which they are carried we learn not only much of the animals' character—whether he is intelligent or stupid, timid or fearless, lazy or ambitious—but also what he is going to do under various circumstances. The eye of the careful driver is never off his horse's ears for any length of time.

Small, thin-skinned ears are indicative of high breeding. They should be turned forward and the ideal carriage is at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the head. It must be remembered, however, that the horse can turn his ear in any direction in order to catch sound waves, and an intelligent horse will avail himself of this privilege, just as he will look



Every Mark of Intelligence and Good Breeding.



Plenty of Breathing Room in These Nostrils.



Small, Sleepy Eyes—Badly Carried Ears.



A Coarse, Bulging Head and Badly Carried Ears

around at many objects, especially if he is not hampered by blinkers. Horses that do not carry their ears erect are spoken of as lop-eared. This ugly carriage usually, though not necessarily, indicates a sluggish horse or one weakened and infirm from old age. It might be overlooked in a draft animal, but not in a horse kept for harness or the saddle.

THE KICKER'S WARNING.

Restless ears, continually moving backward and forward, usually indicate a timid and nervous disposition. But horses that are partially or totally blind often move their ears in this manner, endeavoring to make up for the absence of one sense by the activity of another. Ears carried turned back upon the neck give warning of a bad temper. Even in a horse that is usually well behaved ears so laid back indicate something wrong, and the driver of a kicker knows about what to expect.

The presence of numerous hairs inside the ear is an indication of cold blood or common ancestry, but since the hairs may easily be removed with a pair of shears they are seldom observed in horses offered for sale. Grooms are frequently over-zealous in this respect, cutting away the hair which Nature placed within the animal's ear as a protection for the delicate organism of the inner ear.

As for the eyes, although the horse may not be gifted with a soul to peer through them, still they have their message for the observer concerning the animal's character. They should be large and full, indications of both high breeding and gentleness; they should be widely separated, for the sake of intelligence, and they should be deeply colored. Abnormally small eyes, known as "pig eyes," betray lack of breeding. They indicate a sluggish disposition, and sometimes a wicked one. This last condition, however, is more generally connected with eyes that show a great deal of white.

WALL EYES CAN SEE.

A wall eye is one that lacks color of the iris. Many people suppose that a horse with a wall eye is blind, but such is not the case, the absence of coloring being simply due to a lack of pigment. This condition frequently occurs in piebald horses in



Badly Carried Ears on a Good Head of Draft Type.



Pendulous Lips, Partly Due to Bad Bitting.

which the white spots surround the eyes, or in horses of the lighter shades. On the whole, although it does not indicate blindness or even defective sight, a wall eye is an ugly feature in a horse and may well be regarded as a blemish.

The face of the horse—that portion of his anatomy extending from the forelock to the nasal cavities—should be as straight as possible. A convex line here is a sign of low birth in any of the lighter type of horses, but it is permissible and even appropriate in the draft horse. On the other hand a tendency toward concave formation is found in Thoroughbreds and other types that trace their ancestry back to the desert-bred horses. This tendency is likely to become more marked with the age of the animal. The convex face and the Roman nose go together. But here again the Roman nose is out of place on any horse that is not of the heavy draft type.

The nostrils should be large, well formed and distinctly separated from the lips. It is essential for the animals' wind that these organs be of full size, and the fact that they usually are so in the Thoroughbred or the Arab clearly places this feature among the indications of high breeding. The inner nostril of mucous membrane should be a rosy pink, deepening to red during exercise.

One does not think of the horse's mouth as a very expressive feature, and yet it does not fall far behind the human mouth in portraying character. In anger a horse's lips are drawn back and he shows his teeth, like a dog. In a vicious horse this tendency is often indicated by a nervous twitching of the lips. Drooping, pendulous lips, on the other hand, betray a slothful, flaccid disposition. Sometimes the upper lip droops over the lower one, or the lower lips falls away from the upper. Such disfigurements are not infrequently caused by paralysis of the muscles due to the use of the twitch.

THE "FIDDLEHEAD."

From the expression of the mouth can be learned the horse's age, for it is directly influenced by the shape of the teeth, just as our own faces assume new lines when the teeth become few. In a young horse the front teeth, or incisors, meet in an almost perfect arch and the lips are fleshy and not greatly



A Roman Nose.



Age Shows in Every Line of the Horse's Head.

affected by the shape of the teeth. But as the animal grows older his teeth project outwardly, so that the lips are drawn over them more closely.

Fineness about the mouth is generally accepted as a mark of good breeding, and the boast is sometimes made that a horse's muzzle is so small that he could eat his dinner from a pint pot. But a small, narrow mouth does not mean a good breathing apparatus, and too small a muzzle mars the symmetry of the head, resulting in the appearance known as "fiddlehead."

The manner in which the head is joined to the neck is very important, since it not only affects the entire expression but characterizes the usefulness and value of the animal. A broad throat with ample room for the larynx is especially essential, and a head set at the proper angle is desirable. Under the horse's head there is a small groove that is an important factor. When the head is well set this groove appears in a graceful curve; when badly set it is sometimes almost effaced. Such a horse is heavy on the bit and unpleasant to ride or drive.

THE WORK OF THE GERMAN VETERINARY OFFICERS IN THE WAR.*

ONE HEARS almost nothing connecting the activity of veterinary officers in the field, although it is quite evident that the veterinary work in war has a direct first blow effect upon its success. The veterinary officers who ride with the active troops can effect a saving of life by stopping the hemorage of freshly wounded horses. They must on the appearance of contagion, diagnose it and take the necessary measures for isolation. Further, the veterinary officer is present at the inspection of meat and can often prevent sickness that would result from the use of tainted meat. On the establishment (outbreak) of contagion, especially glanders, a correct diagnosis is a life question for the troops. Glanders is an infectious

^{*}Translated from the Berliner Tageblatt, of January 27, 1915.

disease with ulcers and festering decay, which is easily transmitted to man. In man and animals, through blood poisoning, it overrides the entire body with ulcerous formations and eventually causes death. Numberless are the number of veterinary investigators, who in silent heroism, have become victims through their investigation of this malignant contagion. The danger of infection is very great according to the investigation and discovery of Dr. Schütz, at the Berlin Veterinary High School, the glanders bacillus penetrates the unbroken outer skin. From this is seen the great danger of infection. Precaution is doubly necessary due to the hateful form of death, which is very similar to that caused by tertiary syphilis and leprosy in man. Fortunately, we possess in Mallein, a preparation similar to Tubukulin in the manufacture a sure means of diagonising glanders. The horses upon which Mallein reacts are immediately killed and dissected, and thus can we blot out the terrible infection during the war, if not entirely. So far it has been kept down so that our horse supply is sufficient to keep the army fit for campaign.

The very sick horses, who require long treatment, are sent to the horse hospitals, or horse depots as they are alsocalled. Concerning the horse hospitals in the field, the public may be given a little information. This war is the first in which horse hospitals were prepared. The first attempt was made in maneuvers some six years ago by the 16th Army Corps. and it is really to the great merit of the Corps Staff Veterinarian Potschke that a horse hospital was erected and stimulated. It became general to prepare them for the entire army during maneuvers. But the real value of horse hospitals was learnt in this war for the first time. The immediate enormous value to the State of veterinary practice (activity) accompanied by a well organized horse hospital, is now recognized. Horse hospitals, sprung out of nothing, are now provided everywhere and are well organized. Formerly certain veterinary officers were ordered to high (important) stations as technical directors. An older officer was ordered, in order to unite (unify) the military squads thrown together from all corps. He was fully occupied with administrative affairs. Casting appliances.

instruments, etc., were everywhere held together, a dispensary well prepared, reservists trained as assistants; soon a sergeant of horse (sergeant major of cavalry) was provided for by law and in an instant a firmly organized structure was found.

As an illustration, the horse hospitals of the cavalry division that has been established at the station in Insterburg, may be pointed out. From the 23d day of November 1914 till the 20th of January 1915, 1,075 horses were received and treated. The average number present fluctuated from 550 to 660. Eighty -five horses were killed for glanders and dissected. Seventy-five horses were sick of cantagious pneumonia with pleurisy, from which 71 recovered and 4 died. The latter when received had gangrenous inflammation of the lungs. Since long treatment would not compensate, 27 were shot and sold to the horse butcher. Altogether, from the 28th of December 1914, till the 20th January, 1915, 84 horses were operated upon, of which 67 were severe hoof operations and 17 old withers injuries, galls, and (Vereitungen) supuration. Up to the present time 350 horses have been healed. The horses while in a horse hospital are well cared for and when they are healed, they are further rested, and when able to work are returned to service. Formerly 12 to 13\% of the horses sick from contagious pneumonia (a contagious pleurisy, not transmittible to men) died. By the use of Salvarsan the death rate has fallen to 1/2 of 1%. Salvarsan is dissolved and injected directly into the blood courses. At the front such blood infusions can be made only under great difficulties or not at all. From the old far advanced hoof and withers diseases, the surgeons's knife can in most cases effect a saving of life. That the injuries are some times very old before treatment is due to the fact that in war bitter necessity requires the horse to be held to work to the limit of his endurance.

The operations are very interesting and instructive, and if inflammation has not set in there is prospect of good results. The operations on horses are now very humane. By the injection of cocaine—adrenalin—solution in the vicinity of the nerves, the operation is conducted painlessly. When it is kept in mind that a horse cannot be treated without a big op-

eration, then the enormous value of a horse hospital to the State can be estimated. Among the horses in the (a) cavalry division hospital within 23 days, there were 84 heavy (serious) operations, of which 75 horses are likely to recover as result of the operation. Estimating the value of a horse at 1,500 Marks (\$375.) there is a saving to the State of 102,300 Marks. To this must be added the recoveries from light injuries and wounds which are treated correctly and cured in a horse hospital, and which otherwise would have become severe and incurable. The number of horses with an army corps in this war reaches an average of 30,000. That makes with the 100 army corps in this war about 3,000,000 horses. This statement is not too bold; we can grasp it by using a little arithmetic with a cavalry division (a cavalry division has a war strength of about 7,000 horses). Thereby we can comprehend the entire horse strength of the army and appreciate that during a long continued period of campaign, well organized horse hospitals are worth hundred of millions to the State.

Dr. N.

THE TROTTER IN THE WAR.*

FIRST Lieutenant O. Jäeger, who has already given us information concerning the excellent performance of the trotters in his squadron, writes us recently:

"In answer to your question, how the trotter has fulfilled expectations in the cavalry, I give you the views of the Chief of Squadron of the Chevauxleges Regiment, Captain Schuster. He commanded the reserve (Ersats) squadron in the first weeks after the mobilization and therefore had the opportunity to observe the numerous commandeered Straubinger (Bavarian town) trotters. They conducted themselves excellently in

^{*}Translated from the "Sport" supplement of the Berliner Tageblatt, of January 23, 1915.

their new employment, went well and freely under the saddle, and easily excelled the average of the commandeered horses. In the field the trotters also came well up to the expectations of Captain Schuster. For example, Johauer, Prose, Miss Julia II, Danubia, Feodora, Rubezahl, Berliner and Lauretta. All of these are racing trotters, and are just as good as the horses possessed by the squadron in time of peace. They are very good at the gallop.

"Through the utterances of scientific people, the fiction as to the unsuitability of the trotter for military and saddle purposes has well found a holy end.

"With the anticipated shortage of horses that will come after the war, the breeding of trotters for the remount service is significant, and should attract more attention. May there be no failure in the number of suitable breeding stallions."

NOTE.—All horses gotten by government stallions in Germany are, when found suitable for military purposes, listed and a price fixed upon them. In time of war they are commandeered (brought into the service) by paying the owner the fixed price.

NATIONALIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.*

BY CAPTAIN FRANK P. TEBBETTS, TROOP "A," OREGON NATIONAL GUARD.

(From the Oregonian.)

MAY I be permitted to make a few suggestions germane to the matter at issue from the point of view of the National Guard line officers. It is a matter of common knowledge that our once proud slogan, "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," has been transposed into the bastard motto, "Millions for tribute but not a cent for defense." From my little corner of observation I have watched and felt this sentiment of disgraceful femininism develop in our people year ty

^{*}Extracts from a letter to Representative Gardner of Massachusetts.

year. And I am sure that you, from your higher vantage point, with its wider prospect of National and international affairs, must have observed and felt it with the increased impressiveness that comes with broader vision and greater opportunities.

It is generally believed throughout the line of the Guard all over the country that next to increasing the army and navy the great need of the country is standardization and federalization of the National Guard. This means pay for the National Guard, it means complete control of the National Guard by the Federal Government, and it means a system of instruction and inspection which shall make National Guard troops an effective second line of defense. The proposed pay bill, now I believe in committee, is in the main a good bill and merits the support of every man who advocates a strong policy of National defense. Our country will never agree to a large standing army; we shall always have to depend upon the National Guard as our chief military asset. Above all it is important that the support of the Government be given to the organized militia as against hastily organized and poorly officered regiments of volunteers with which we have always been overwhelmed at the least prospect of serious trouble. These organizations are animated by a patriotic impulse, but bitter experience has taught us that patriotism does not take the place of training. As I said before, I believe the pay bill is a good bill, but I believe that there are some important additions that should be made to it. I will enumerate some of them.

First.—Every year there should be chosen from each state one officer from each arm of the service represented in that state, who should be detailed with regular troops at the usual pay for his grade in the army. One year of service with troops to our National Guard officers would be worth several years of theoretical study at schools. These men would come back to their organizations with a clear understanding of the methods and traditions of the regular service.

Second.—Such states as are in a mood to accept the provisions of the militia pay bill now pending, should be permitted to do so, and the bill should be passed and made operative as to them. Half of the cocoanut is better than none. Those

reactionary Eastern States which are not willing to meet the Government half-way and are holding out for the recognition of supernumerary officers of high rank should be left behind, but the operation of the bill with its scheme for National defense should not be allowed to languish because of them.

Third.—A law should be passed arranging that in all states which come under the bill, every regimental organization should have detailed to it two officers from the Regular Army, one as Colonel and one as Major. These officers should be detailed as follows: The Colonel from officers of the grade of Lieutenant Colonel and Major in the Army and the Majors from the officers of the grade of Captains in the Army. These officers to receive the pay for their grade in the regular service. The Third Oregon Infantry is now working under such a system and is commanded by Colonel C. H. Martin, a Major in the Regular Army. I can only say that the benefits and advantages of this system are so apparent to us here that we cannot imagine a system that would be better for the country at large.

The advantages of having one Major from the regular service with each regiment would mean that the Colonel would have a man at his disposal whom he could depend upon to set the pace for the other Majors in the regiment. It would leave the grade of Lieutenant Colonel open to the National Guard Majors seeking promotion. These two regular officers would not be any additional expense to the state or to the Nation. Under the detached service law they could go back to their respective organizations after four years and be automatically replaced by other regular officers detailed for the same purpose. Under this system all of the inspector-instructors now on duty with the National Guard troops could be dispensed with, as their places would be taken by these other officers. Inspector-instructors now have very little authority and can do nothing but make suggestions, while under the system I outline they would be actually in command of troops and able to work out their own reforms. The introduction of this plan would mean a wonderful stiffening of our entire National Guard organization through the entire United States.

Fourth.—In addition to those things I would also suggest that it be made possible for National Guard officers who have

shown special fitness in their work to accept commissions in the Regular Army irrespective of their age.

I just want to say in closing that I believe the line officers of the National Guard throughout the country are a unit for a strong Federal control of the National Guard. They are for the most part earnest men striving to perfect themselves in a work which is perhaps second to none morally, socially and economically even in this enlightened age. It is a matter for regret that in the discussions which have arisen over these grave questions of National defense the voice of the line officer is seldom heard. It is as a rule true that he is not concerning himself with titles and honors but is grubbing patiently away in the dark, striving with the crude tools at his command to perfect a machine which in time of peril will stand the strain I hold a brief for that officer, as I know him and see him at work performing, without pay, without leisure, without public approbation, and wihout official support, duties which each year grow more oppresive and each year become a heavier drain upon his pocketbook and his time. Even the satisfaction of popular recognition is denied him by his unappreciative fellow countrymen. He is in times of peace despised and ridiculed, and in times of war he is expected to fight and defeat the world. If there is a finer example of unselfish devotion to an abstract ideal than this I do not know what it can be.

GOVERNMENT HORSE BREEDING.*

BY HON. ISSAC R. SHERWOOD, M. C.

THE ponderous and unusually expensive Agricultural Bill carries a liberal appropriation for horse breeding and experiments in live-stock production. It is the universal opinion among expert horsemen that there are sufficient ways to spend the tax money of the people without going into competi-

^{*}From the Congressional Record of March 6, 1915.

tion with private enterprise in scientific horse breeding. Every intelligent horseman knows that the United States standard-bred trotting horse, bred for over three-quarters of a century by private enterprises and private capital, is the superior of any horse in either Europe or Asia. He is in stamina, quality, speed, and style the superior of the Orloff trotter bred under Government auspices in Russia for a quarter of a century longer than the American trotter.

The following resolution, unanimously adopted, expresses the prevailing views on this subject of not only saddle-horse devotees, but of all other classes of horsemen in the United States especially the breeders of standard trotters and thoroughbreds:

Resolved by the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, in annual meeting, this April 11, 1913, That it be, and is, the sense of this meeting that the breeding of horses is not properly within the function of the Government, and the undertaking on the part of the War Department and Department of Agriculture of the United States Government to breed horses for Cavalry service is an unwarranted and unjustifiable interference with private enterprises; and, further, that each member of this association be, and is hereby requested to communicate with his Member of Congress and the two Senators from his State, protesting against this Government's interference with private affairs.

HOSTILE LEGISLATION HAS RUINED HARNESS RACING.

How is it possible to promote scientific horse breeding by the United States Government in the presence of so much hostile legislation by the States to wipe out horse racing or horse culture? Speed horses of high quality commanded very remunerative prices when breeders were allowed to race their products in the grand circuit. There were plenty of ready home buyers at the end of the Grand circuit for tried and educated horses of speed, manners, and quality, and buyers from Russia, Austria, London, Paris, and nearly all the leading capitals of Europe. Millions of good gold dollars were brought into the United States by foreign buyers, prices ranging for stallions of fashionable breeding and extreme speed from \$25,000 to \$75,000. All the stock farms were prosperous, and there was neither a demand nor an excuse for Government patronage or Government aid until the hypocritical blatherers, masquerading as reformers, started on their destructive work.

I am not here to criticise the efforts of the Government to promote scientific horse breeding, but to call attention to the notoriously unfortunate fact that nearly all the States north of the Ohio River have enacted hostile legislation to discredit and practically ruin scientific horse breeding. This has been done largely by legislation against pool selling on race tracks. This legislation has practically ruined the splendid series of harness racing known as the grand circuit, which a decade ago furnished to millions of horse-loving enthusiasts the most wholesome and recreative and alluring of all the outdoor sports and pastimes of the American people. This legislation has also ruined the county fairs, which for half a century have afforded so much wholesome enjoyment to the boys and girls of the farms.

HAS ONLY INCREASED GAMBLING.

And what has been the result of this legislation upon the speculative element of modern society? Has it stopped gambling? No; it has increased it. Has it elevated the moral tone of society? No; it has degraded it. All peoples—Christian pagan, and Mohammedan—have their recreations and pastimes. If they are not allowed the best they are liable to go to the worst. In the United States we have practically killed highclass horse racing and inaugurated prize fighting, baseball, and football. And we are now gambling three times as much on these games as we ever did in the very heyday of horse racing. And a game that is outlawed in every civilized country around the world-prize fighting- is now the most popular pastime of the sporting element of the American people. The brutal bouts of the nose smashers and rib crackers of the prize ring are the leading features of all our leading daily newspapers. They are even betting disgracefully on the polo game. And the select ladylike are gambling on it far more than was ever known on race horses.

Here is a reliable telegram showing the big hit made by Mrs. Hitt:

Los Angeles, Cal., March 4.

Perry Beadleston won the laurels in to-day's polo round robin, his individual score of 6 being the best. Mrs. William Hitt, formerly Katherine Elkins, bid in Beadleston at the auction pool last night for \$35 and won the \$700 pot. Some one estimated that at least \$12,000 a game has changed

hands during the season.

And no protest anywhere.

As I never bet a dollar in my life on a horse race and never bought a pool ticket on a horse and never bet on any other sport, not even a twilight tango, I am giving an entirely disinterested opinion on this vital question, based on over sixty years of personal observation.

When the football team of the University of Pennsylvania met in combat the football team of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., this team of high-class university students carried with them \$4,000 to bet on the game, and the game was played and the money was bet within the sacred precincts of that great university. Not a sound was heard against it. Had a horse race transpired on that highly cultivated ethical soil, with \$4,000 bet on the result, all the gamblers in the game would have been arrested and penalized. As an ethical question, is it more of a crime, either morally or by statute, to bet on a four-legged animal than on a two-legged human being?

In England, when Edward VII was Prince of Wales, only a few royal degenerates of his fast set patronized the prize ring: but in all the larger cities of the United States the "four hundred" are in the craze to witness the nose smashing and human blood letting of the prize ring. In view of this deplorable degeneracy, the harness horse offers today the most recreative and morally wholesome entertainment of all the outdoor sports and pastimes—a sport free from both brutality and blood, a sport free from smut and all immoral trend, a sport full of good health and good cheer. The actor and the showman are always the best types of the moral and social elevation of any people. The actor acts to please only. If the people demand smut, the actor is always a smut machine. If the people demand brutality and blood, the prize fighter and the bully become the stars. How far are we away from that condition now? The grand plays of Shakespeare and all dramas of moral import are everywhere being supplanted by the frivolous, vulgar, and smutty vaudeville.

WHY GOD CREATED THE HORSE.

The monkey and the magpie, on their respective perches, are always interesting. The former with his grimaces and antics and face reminding us of the primeval man, and the latter, with his song and chatter, seems the incarnation of the music of the woods. But it is not given to man to know why an All-Wise Creator made them as the companion of the forests. But every intelligent human being knows why God created the horse. In the domain of the utilities of life, in the more esthetic field of the recreations, in poetry and song and sculpture, and on the red fields of war, the horse, since creation's dawn, has been the omnipresent companion and helpmate of his master—man. Let us now scan the law of the inevitable—the natural loves and instincts of man as illustrated by all history. From the ancient Pharaoh of the Exodus to General Phil Sheridan, the horse has shared the honors of war, the glamours of love, the wild witchery of chivalric tournament, and the gloom and glory of all the crusades, Christian or Mohammedan. By a law of Moses the Jews were forbidden to ride horses. The horse at that period, before the invention of gunpowder, was regarded solely as an engine of war, and Moses desired to make his people a pastoral people, devoted to the arts of peace. This is why Christ rode into Jerusalem on the more docile and peace-loving-ass-to symbolize more fully his mission of peace and good will to all mankind. And right here let me turn aside to point a moral. Today we have too much of the machine in our social and political life. The almost universal pursuit of money is trampling in the mire all poetic and patriotic feeling and wearing all the verdue out of men's hearts—and women's hearts, too.

THE HORSE IN THE HEROICS.

From time immemorial the horse has been immortalized with his immortal master. He has been perpetuated in stone and iron and bronze with the poets, philosophers, and soldiers of the world.

In Berlin it is Frederick the Great and his horse.

In Trafalgar Square, London, it is Lord Wellington and his horse.

In Paris it is Napoleon and his horse.

In our National Capital it is Grant and his horse, Jackson and his horse, Sherman and his horse, General Logan and his horse, and glorious old "Pop" Thomas and his horse. In Richmond it is Washington and his horse, Robert E. Lee and his horse, and Stonewall Jackson and his horse.

On the obelisks of dead old Egypt, on the Arch of Trajan at Rome, and the arch of triumph that Napoleon built in Paris to celebrate his victories, the horse and his hero rider are multiplied on every ascending circle.

The Old Testament prophetess Miriam, taking her timbrels to swell the song of triumph which Moses gave to the poetry of the ages, in celebrating the drowning of Pharaoh and his cavalry in the Red Sea, says:

Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously. The horse and his rider He hath thrown into the sea.

You will notice that the inspired prophetess gives the horse first mention over the soldier, doubtless on his merits, as the more humane of the two.

Prof. Darwin does not tell us in his great work on the evolution of man the number of years that elapsed between the development of the manlike ape to the apelike man; but, since history began, with its dim and uncertain light, I believe the horse with hoofs to have been coexistent with the devil with hoofs and coexistent with the apelike man, if not coequal.

Prof. Leidy, very high authority, says the prehistoric man had a prehistoric horse for his companion. The same high authority says that while it is true that Columbus discovered no horses with the native Indians when he discovered America, there is no longer room for doubt that the horse lived on the American Continent before the race of Adam.

I believe that he lived alongside of the mastodon as the companion of the prehistoric man.

Dr. Allen, in his great work entitled "Civilization," gives a vivid picture of the first arrival of the barbaric Huns in Europe in the fourth century. The chiefs are all mounted on magnificent horses, richly caparisoned, that, as Lord Byron says in immortal Mazeppa, "look as if the speed of thought were in their limbs."

In Bulfinch's fascinating book entitled "King Arthur and His Knights," which includes the heroic age of chivalry, we find the horse the conspicuous figure in every joust and tournament, escapade and romance. He is prominent in all the songs of the troubadours, many of which were written by women. Indeed, the word chivalry is from the French word cheval, a horse.

The history of all civilizations, Christian, pagan and Mohammedan, prove that God made the horse for man's utility, comfort and pleasure. Those who think that any man-made machine, however artistic, can ever take his place know little and think less. Of course, we shall have machine motors, as we have wax flowers and paste diamonds and crockery dolls. But wax flowers will never shed fragrance on the bosom of a divine woman, like the God-grown blossoms; and crockery dolls will never take the place of real babies; neither will the counterfeit blaze of paste diamonds ever mock successfully the rainbow tints of the real gems. And the live horse, the horse immortalized in song and story and sculpture and romance and war, will ever be animate and imperishable; man's best and most wholesome friend among the animals.

THR HORSE IN HEROIC LITERATURE.

It is a historical fact, with 2,000 years of civilization to verify it, that the introduction of the horse in public amusements has always marked the improved moral tone of every people, either Christian or pagan. In that period of brutal rule so vividly depicted in that great historical novel Quo Vadis, when Nero sat above Rome, wild beasts from the forests of Germany were brought to fight gladiators and devour Christian martyrs in the Roman amphitheater, amid the wild applause of the Roman populace. Later, when Rome was touched with a gentler and more benign civilization, under the Emperor Augustus, the bloody bouts between men and wild beasts were supplanted by the chariot races, where the horse was the main factor of the entertainment.

All the poets of modern times put horses under their heroes. King Richard III, according to Shakespeare, offered his whole kingdom for a horse, after his game steed fell dead on the bloody battlefield of Bosworth. He could not get another horse on his offer, and thereby lost the battle and the crown, and the blood of Plantagenet was dried up forever, and the blood of Tudor came in to rule England, all for lack of a horse.

All the standard English poets were horse fanciers. Lord Byron's Mazeppa, a poem of horse and romance and escapade, is one of the grandest in the language. Sir Walter Scott in immortal Marmion, puts into Lady Herron's sweet mouth the story of "Young Lochinvar," one of the most thrilling musical gems of the English language. And Young Lochinvar's horse is the supreme factor of the escapade. You remember when Young Lochinvar stole away the bride, that was about to wed "a laggard in love and a dastard in war," he caught her on the home stretch, and throwing her willing form behind his own, astride his prancing steed, while two pair of chivalric legs were thrilling the throbbing ribs of his game flier, the lads and lassies of the laggard bridegroon had no steeds fleet enough to follow and Young Lochinvar got away with everything.

Even Tennyson, late poet laureate of England, with all his finical, fine ladyisms of versification, occasionally braces up into the robust heroic when he mounts the English thoroughbred. He does this in "Locksley Hall," but his best effort by far is "The Charge of the Light Brigade." But Tennyson is hardly in the same class with Sir Walter Scott. In all the minstrelsy of Scott the horse always comes in to gild the heroics, whether he sings of love or war.

And the finest dramatic poem of our great Civil War is "Sheridan's Ride," written by our Ohio poet, T. Buchanan Read, in which the horse is the hero, because without that game flier Sheridan could never have turned defeat into victory in that immortal twenty-mile ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek. It was the fleet black stallion that carried Sheridan that gray October morning in 1864 that made victory possible. And the poet tells it well:

With foam and with dust the black charger was gray; By the flash of his eye and his red nostrils play, He seemed to the whole great army to say: I have brought you Sheridan to save the day, From Winchester, twenty miles away.

And when their statues are placed on high, Under the dome of the Union sky, Be it said in letters both bold and bright, Here is the steed that saved the day, By carrying Sheridan into the fight From Winchester, twenty miles away.

In the language of Lord Byron, in his immortal "Mazeppa" "Bring forth the horse"—the harness horse—man's best, most useful, and most wholesome animal friend. Let us see him, often and again—in the swift-footed flights of the charmed circle, in the bright aurora of the twentieth century, under our benign skies and suns, under our flag with the gleaming stars of States.

Have you ever stopped to think what would have become of General Sheridan and our Army that desperate day had General Sheridan made the ride in an automobile? Could he have made it with a "busted tire?" Could he have inspired the boys with courage anew with a machine instead of the black charger that, with foam on his flanks and nostrils red as blood, carried the courage of his great master into the hearts of the musketeers? An immortal poem was born that day that will go singing down the ages; not inspired by General Sheridan, but by General Sheridan and his horse.

It is not the war horse that Christian civilization of the twentieth century, now in its dawn, should care to exploit. It is the domestic horse. The horse of peace, the horse that carried his master, in the exhilaration of the wind, along pleasant valleys, by running brooks, and meadows green with verdure, by woods vocal with the song of birds, to make him forget his nervous worry over business cares and catch an appetite and the serene joy that awaits good digestion.

THE HORSE IN MYTHOLOGY.

Is it possible that a mere animal like the horse should have been a vital part of the creed that linked men and gods in the religion of the most poetic and accomplished of all the ancient peoples? The religions of ancient Greece and Rome have long since become extinct, but the poetry and literature of the age of mythology have enriched the literature and poetry of all living languages. The religion of these two, now dead, civilizations is the most poetic and irresistible of all the high-wrought witcheries of men or gods in the mystic domain of the supernatural. And if the horse is a vital element in the ministering power of the gods of mythology, it indicates that of all the animals in the animal kingdom the horse in the conception of the pagan world, was endowed with a creative potency ranking with the superior gods.

We learn that the god Neptune controlled all the waters of the great ocean—the Mediterranean Sea being the only ocean the Greeks knew—and that he created the horse. Homer, in his Iliad, sings of Neptune thus: "He yokes to the chariot his swift steeds, with feet of brass and manes of gold, and himself (Neptune) clad in gold, drives over the waves."

Prof. Murray's Manual of Mythology, speaking of Neptune and his sea horses, says: "The sea rejoices and makes way for him. His horses speed lightly over the waves and never a drop of water touches the brazen axle."

In Greek statuary Aurora is represented as a spirited maiden with expensive wings, clad in flowing robes of white and purple, riding the Pegasus, and distilling through clouds of amber the morning dew. For the benefit of all horsemen who dote on pedigrees, I submit herewith the high-wrought pedigree of Pegasus:

When the cruel god Perseus cut off Medusa's head, as the mythical story runs, the blood sinking into the earth produced the winged horse Pegasus. Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, caught him wild and tamed him, and presented him to the Muses. And the fountain of Hippocrene, on the Muses' Mountain, Helicon, was opened by a kick of Pegasus's hoof. This seems like a large horse story, but it is as reliable as some of

our modern tales. Minerva gave Pegasus a bridle of gold lace, and with his wings he soared the sky like a bird. In fact, he is the original first-class flier in the grand circuit of the skies. An agile youth, who came to the Court of the Gods, named Bellerophen, rode Pegasus into the upper air and with his spear killed the fiery dragon, Chimaera, as he was cavorting the sky.

Not only is the horse a foremost factor in the religions of ancient Greece and Rome, but he figures still more conspicuously in the religions and mythologies of ancient Persia and India. In the Vedic hymns of Persia, the most interesting and instructive of all the weird and mystic literature of that country, we gather a true idea of the religion of the ancient Persians and learn therefrom the most sublime conceptions of the Supreme Being. These hymns were written a thousand years before Christ. The Vedic theory of the creation is far more poetic than the Mosaic account. It attributes all created things to a single being—the Golden Child, "who established the earth and this heaven, who built the firmament of ether, measured the air, and set the sun on high, and who begot the bright and mighty waters." In the Vedic hymns, running through fifty pages of Prof. Timothy Dwight's great book, The Ancient Classics, I find the horse is mentioned no less than sixty times, always as a potent factor in the supernatural control of earth, air, and the heavens. Here is a specimen quotation:

Oh Rudras, friends of the golden chariots, come hither for our welfare, possessed of good horses and chariots, penetrating the clouds, shaking down the rain from the sky; red horses and faultless, noble by birth, golden breasted. Oh, oh, Maruts, you have given us wealth of horses, chariots, and heroes; golden wealth.

In the wonderful religion of Buddha, the first great teacher and prophet of the Golden Rule, the horse has a conspicuous, and ever-abiding place. According to Prof. Ephephanius Wilson, in his fascinating book, the Life of Buddha, the great Buddhist prophet taught the perfect life of virtue, temperance, morality, peace, and brotherly love at least 800 years before Christ. In fact Buddha is the first great philosopher of human destiny—immortality—as we now understand soul life. And after the lapse of over twenty-five centuries Buddhism still

stands first among the four great religions in the number of its devotees. In the life of Buddha as translated from the Chinese into English by Prof. Samuel Beal, Buddha was the world's first great teacher of the true life. Like the only Christ, Buddha was sorely tempted to abandon the path of virtue and sobriety, but he was not tempted by a personal devil, but by the spirits of evil doing in the guise of bewitching nymphs, and, according to all the books on Buddhism, it was the horse that carried Buddha away from temptation to a rare air and the calm delights of flower-embowered gardens. The temptation of Buddha forms a most delicious chapter; first, translated from the ancient Sanskrit language into Chinese by the great Chinese scholar Dhar Maraksha, and from Chinese into English by Prof. Samuel Beal:

Dancing women gathered about the Buddha; around his straight and handsome form. Their half-clad forms bent in ungainly attitudes; their garments in confusion or like the broken Kani flower; others pillowed on their neighbor's lap, their hands and feet entwined together, their bodies lying in wild disorder; their hearts so light and gay, their forms so plump, their looks so bright. But the prince (Buddha) stood unmoved by his horse; his milk-white horse—unmoved. And now he said, "I leave this false society. I will mount my horse and ride swiftly to the deathless city. My heart is fixed beyond all change." The Devas then gave spiritual strength, and the prince (Buddha) mounted the gallant steed, fitted with all his jeweled trappings for a rider.

All the above is supposed to have happened over 2,500 years ago. And yet what turf writer of today can give a more dramatic sketch of the high-mettled horse than this? Here let us point a potent moral to adorn this dizzy, divinized history of the escape from temptation of the world's first great prohpet.

THE HORSE SAVED BUDDHA.

Was it not the horse that saved Buddha, and carried him away from the environment of evil? Have we not quoted enough of the history of the pagan classics to prove that for a thousands years of the brightest and best civilization known to the pagan world the horse was the divinely equipped motor of supernatural power. And have we not shown that in the most witching civilization of the ancient Orient the horse was the

chosen instrument of the first great prophet of moral ethics to escape from the evil thoughts and evil ways into the rarer region of a divinely appointed life? And in view of all this, have we not the basis of true moral judgment in the claim that the horse, in the evolution of all civilizations, has been always regarded as more than an animal? And is he not indissolubly linked in mythology, poetry, and scuplture with the great prophets, heroes and the divine idols of the world?

A PARTING WORD.

As a parting word, let me voice the universal opinion of the horsemen and breeders of the United States. They are not asking any advice or aid from the Federal Government. All they ask is to be allowed to do business free from the cruel handicap of restrictive and unjust legislation. Let us aim all present and future legislation against the reign of prize fighting and all other brutal and degrading games, and give to the horse and his master, man, a chance to elevate the spirit, and wholsesome moral tone of the outdoor sports and pastimes of the American people.

CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS.*

In prescribing that the discipline of the Organized Militia shall be the same as that of the Regular Army it was undoubtedly the intention of Congress to make mandatory a system of training that should be uniform as far as practicable, throughout both services. Uniformity of drill is further necessary in view of the detail to Organized Militia duty of inspector-instructors from the Regular Army, and in view also of the frequent association of troops of the two services at joint exercises. On the other hand, it would seem a hardship to require the militiaman, whose military activities are additional to

^{*}From the Annual Report of the Chief of the Division of Militia affairs, 1914.

the civilian occupation on which he depends for a livelihood, to learn drill regulations that may prove of very temporary application. The solution would seem to lie in deferring the adoption of new drill regulations as long as these retain their experimental character. Accordingly, the Cavalry Drill Regulations have been retained as the official drill book notwithstanding the issue to the Regular service of the new Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations.

In so far as mechanical principles of drill movements are concerned, it is probable that any system found satisfactory in the Regular Army will prove suitable for the Organized Militia. In many other respects, however, conditions in the two services are so unlike that it is improbable that any system of drill regulations devised solely with reference to Regular Army conditions will prove suitable for the Organized Militia. It is believed that this fact was lost sight of in preparing the new drill book.

Under the present statutory organization the smallest cavalry administrative unit is the troop, consisting of one captain, two lieutenants, and a minimum of sixty-five enlisted men. Nearly all existing Organized Militia troops have difficulty in maintaining this minimum. In the new drill system the captain's command is the squadron of four platoons, each of thirty-two enlisted men actually in ranks, commanded by a lieutenant. To insure this number of effectives the squadron must consist on paper of some 150 enlisted men.

It would seem that, logically, the new drill calls for a reorganization involving the abandonment of the old troop units and the substitution of about half the number of the new squadron units. In the absence of suitable legislation, one provisional squadron may be formed from every two troops by the simple expedient of combining on the drill ground. This is entirely practicable in the regular service. In the Organized Militia, however, it is practicable neither to combine troops for ordinary instruction nor to reorganize into squadron units, in case such an organization should be authorized by law.

Of the ninety troops of Organized Militia Cavalry now recognized by the War Department, fifty-five occupy one-troop stations. There are eight states having but one troop each. But

six stations have cavalry personnel in excess of one hundred, viz: Boston, Providence, New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago and Norwick University (Northfield, Vt.).

In case a law were passed doing away with the present troop units and organizing squadrons of some one hundred and fifty men each, the troop at the six stations above would be able to comply like those of the regular service. The eight troops pertaining to states having but one troop each would have to be disbanded, because these organizations can not recruit to anywhere near one hundred and fifty men each. Of the remaining forty-eight one-troop stations twenty-four would become squadrons (less two platoons), and twenty-four would become two-platoon organizations. The latter would have a lieutenant in command and would be tactical, but not administrative or combatant units. That results would prove highly unsatisfactory in the case of these forty-eight halfsquadrons stations is clearly indicated by the experience of this division in several cases where companies have been composed of subunits so separated that they could not be regularly assembled with the parent organization for instruction.

In case no new legislation is had, but troops required to combine in sets of two for instruction, the troops at the six large stations would again be able to adapt themselves like the Regular Army. The eight troops in states having but one troop each would find it exceedingly difficult to combine for instruction in camp because of expense in sending troops outside the state for drill and also on account of questions of command. Similarly the forty-eight troops at the other one-troop stations would find it difficult to amicably pair off in view of local rivalry.

In any case the fifty-five troops occupying one-troop stations would have no squadron drill at their home stations. The squadron being the smallest combatant unit, instruction should normally be by squadron, just as it now is by troop, and the squadron should be instructed at its home station, so that on arrival at its summer camp it can begin its field exercises with little or no preliminary formal drill. This can not

be the case where the platoons of the squadron occupy different home stations.

To sum up: There are now fifty-five one-troop stations of Organized Militia Cavalry; the troops at these different home stations can not assemble for ordinary drill and instruction; Organized Militia Cavalry troops, under present conditions, can not unfortunately be recruited, generally speaking, much above the present legal minimum of sixty-five enlisted men; under the new drill system normal drill and instruction is by squadron of about one hundred and fifty men; the smallest administrative and combatant unit must, in the Organized Militia, unfortunately be as low as sixty-five enlisted men approximately; the Tentative Cavarly Drill Regulations are unsuitable for the Organized Militia service.

The Cavalry Drill Regulations were issued in 1896 and are substantially unchanged, notwithstanding subsequent amendment and revision. It is believed these regulations are no longer suitable as they stand. There are many unnecessary movements and some of these, with the corresponding commands, are too involved. The paragraphs relating to security and information, conduct of fire, and combat, are not up-to-date. The provisions relating to the "follow in trace," should be emphasized and extended, as should also the use of signals, instead of oral commands. Provisions should be made for double rank.

It can not be too emphatically stated that new drill regulations, to be suitable for the Organized Militia, must be applicable to a combatant and administrative unit as small as sixty-five men.

TABLE 17 .- Statement showing the Cavalry Organizations existing Oct. 1, 1914.

State.	Regi- ments.	Squad- rons.	Bands.	Machine gun troops.	Total troops
California		1			. 3
Colorado					2
Connecticut	***********				2
Georgia	************	1			
Illinois			1		12
Louisiana					1
Maryland					1
Massachusetts					4
Michigan					2
Missouri					1
New Hampshire					1
New Jersey					4
New York		1	1	1	17
North Carolina	-	-			4
Ohio				1	
Oklahoma					- 4
Oregon			***********	***************************************	1
Pennsylvania					1:
Rhode Island	1			*************	
Tennessee			*********		1
		-			
		-	***********		
Vermont Washington		-	**********		
****					-
Wisconsin	***************************************	**************	***************************************		
Total	3	8	2	1	9:

THE POWER AND AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNOR AND MILITIA IN DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES.*

A BRIEF.

BY HENRY J. HERSEY, Esq.

In response to your request that I give the commission "an analysis of the Moyer decision," decided by the supreme court of Colorado in 1904, "and the decisions preceding and following it upon the same lines," I am pleased to submit the following:

^{*}Extracts from a report made to the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations.

Before entering upon the discussion of legal questions involved, it is necessary to have a general statement of facts.

In 1903, the Western Federation of Miners ordered a strike of the metalliferous miners in the Cripple Creek and Telluride districts in Teller and San Miguel Counties.

Thereupon, armed forces of miners engaged in open resistance to the enforcement of the laws of the State, overpowering the civil authorities and destroying property and life until the sheriffs and other public officers and citizens of the respective counties were compelled to petition the governor to order out the National Guard for the enforcement of the laws and the protection of life and property. By these petitions, as well as by personal appeals, the Governor was informed that the civil authorities were wholly unable to enforce the laws, or to provide safety to persons and property, or to suppress the armed forces of the strikers and their sympathizers. An insistent demand was made upon the Governor that he perform his constitutional duty to enforce the laws, suppress the insurrection, restore peace and order and protect life and property by sending the militia into these districts for those purposes.

After due consideration the Governor issued his proclamation declaring the County of San Miguel, where Telluride is situated, to be in a state of insurrection and rebellion, and ordered the Adjutant General to proceed to that county with the necessary troops and use such means as he might deem right and proper, acting in conjunction with or independently of the civil authorities of said county, as in his judgment and discretion the conditions demanded, to restore peace and good order and to enforce obedience to the constitution and laws of the State.

In pursuance of such executive order by the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the militia, the Adjutant General proceeded with the troops to San Miguel County, and as a necessary means, in his judgment, of suppressing the insurrection and rebellion and of enforcing obedience to the constitution and laws and restoring peace and order in said county, he caused the arrest of C. H. Moyer, who was President of the Western Federation of Miners, because, in his judgment,

Moyer was an important factor in fomenting disorder, lawlessness and insurrection.

The arrest of Moyer by the military authorities at Telluride occurred on the 29th day of March following, some two months later than the Parker case, and the same attorneys appeared again, this time for Moyer, and applied for a Writ of Habeas Corpus to Judge Stevens of the district court of Ouray, Colo., a county adjoining Telluride.

The Writ was issued and served on the Adjutant General and the Captain of the militia at Telluride, and upon the return day thereof the Attorney General and myself appeared before Judge Stevens at Ouray and by proper motions and pleadings resisted the application of Moyer for release upon Habeas

Corpus.

In the answer or return to the Writ, we set forth the proclamation and executive orders of the Governor above referred to, and the existence of a state of insurrection and rebellion so proclaimed and declared by the Governor, and that it was the intention of the military authorities, at the earliest day practicable and consistent with the administration of justice in the suppression of the insurrection and the restoration of order and peace, to turn Moyer over to the civil authorities and civil courts, but that under existing conditions it was unsafe to do so; the answer also stated that they had been commanded by the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the militia, to decline to produce the body of Moyer before the court.

In the answer or return we also contended that, under the facts shown by the return, the court had no further jurisdiction

to proceed with the cause.

Judge Stevens declined to permit us to present authorities or to be heard in defense of the State's position, and notwithstanding the supreme court and the United States Circuit Court had, previously, in the three cases above referred to, under similar circumstances denied similar petitions for Habeas Corpus, yet Judge Stevens immediately, without even hearing us, fined the Adjutant General and Captain of the militia, five hundred dollars (\$500) each, for not producing Moyer in

court and ordered the sheriff to arrest and imprison them without bail until they should obey the Writ of Habeas Corpus, and also, ordered that they pay the fines to said Moyer.

The military authorities, however, declined to recognize the order of the court and refused to be arrested by the sheriff, to pay the fines or to release Moyer. Notwithstanding the three previous decisions of the State Supreme Court and the Federal Court had established the legality and soundness of the position of the Governor and the military authorities, yet desiring that the questions involved should be still more thoroughly tested in the courts, upon the advice of the Attorney General and myself, Adjutant General Bell sent out a Writ of Error from the Supreme Court to the Distirct Court of Ouray County, for the purpose of reviewing Judge Stevens' orders and judgment.

We applied to the Supreme Court, in behalf of the military officers, for a supersedeas to stay the orders and judgment, above referred to, which supersedeas was unanimously granted.

At the same time, Moyer's attorneys applied in his behalf to the supreme court for a new Writ of Habeas Corpus, setting forth all the proceedings in Judge Steven's court, as well as the refusal of the military authorities to obey the district court's orders.

Simultaneously with the filing of Moyer's petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus, he applied to the supreme court for an order admitting him to bail, to secure his release from the custody of the military authorities pending final hearing. Elaborate arguments were made by counsel for Moyer for his release upon bail and opposed by us after which the supreme court unanimously denied Moyer's application for release upon bail. The opinion was rendered by Mr. Justice Steel, and will be found in volume 35, Colorado Supreme Court Reports, page 154. Upon the refusal of the supreme court to admit Moyer to bail, he was, by order of that court remanded to the custody of the military authorities pending the final hearing and determination of his case.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus was issued, however, and served upon the Adjutant General and Captain of the militia; and later, when the case was before the supreme court for oral

argument upon final hearing, Moyer was produced in court by the military authorities and remained present during all the time his case was being heard, but, of course, he was attended by the Adjutant General and the Captain of the militia, in whose custody he was and who were respondents or defendants in the Habeas Corpus proceedings.

Previous to the oral argument of the case, however, the Adjutant General, following the ususal course in Habeas Corpus proceedings, made his answer or return to the Writ, in which he set forth the proclamation of the governor, above referred to, declaring San Miguel County to be in insurrection and rebellion, and also the executive order of the governor, above referred to, ordering the Adjutant General to proceed to San Miguel County and suppress the insurrection.

The answer or return also stated that in the judgment of the Governor and military authorities it was necessary to arrest and detain Moyer in order that the insurrection might be suppressed and peace and order restored and obedience to the constitution and laws enforced. To this return was appended a certificate by the Governor asserting the truth of the facts stated in the return or answer of the Adjutant General and, in addition thereto, advising the Supreme Court fully of the gravity and seriousness of the situation, even giving the court a portion of the evidence submitted to the Governor before he issued his proclamation and orders, among which was the statement of the sheriff and others as to the lawless conditions in San Miguel County and the total inability of the civil authorities to protect life and property, and their request to and demand of the Governor that he immediately order the National Guard into active service in that county. The Governor also certified to the Supreme Court that the insurrection and rebellions, declared in his proclamation to exist had not been fully suppressed, owing to its magnitude and the number of lawless persons aiding and abetting the same, and that the ordinary civil authroities were wholly powerless to cope with situation.

Moyer, through his attorneys, sought to take issue with the facts set forth in the answer or return of the Adjutant General and the certificate of the Governor by formal reply thereto, denying the existence of the facts stated by the Adjutat General and the Governor.

As both the facts, out of which this case arose, and the legal questions involved and decided therein, have been misstated, not only by some persons who have testified before your commission at its hearings in Denver, but also from time to time in the public press and in public meetings, it is most important to remember that the proposition of law for which we contended and which the courts have sustained was this:

That when the answer or return of the military authorities has been filed and presented to the court showing that the Governor, in pursuance of his constitutional power and duty to enforce the laws and suppress insurrection, had issued a proclamation declaring a portion of the state to be in insurrection and rebellion and that the Governor had ordered the militia into the field to suppress such insurrection and enforce obedience to the constitution and laws and to restore peace and order, and when such return also showed that as a means thereto, the military authorities, acting under the Governor's orders as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, had deemed it necessary to arrest and detain any person or persons in their judgment aiding and abetting the insurrection and had arrested and detained such persons that thereupon the jurisdiction of the court immediately ceased.

That is quite different from the proposition that either the Writ, or the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus was or could be suspended by the Governor; that proposition was not involved in the Moyer case and neither was the question of martial law involved; so I shall not discuss them here. I only mention them because it has been erroneously stated that those matters were involved.

It is also important to know that we contended that the Governor and military authorities in acting as they did were as fully and truly within the constitution and laws of the state as are the civil authorities when upon filing of a criminal complaint the court issues a warrant and the sheriff arrests the person charged with the crime and puts him in jail; in other words, if the Governor in obeying the express command of the constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and "to suppress insurrection," finds it necessary to arrest and detain

a person, that is as truly a legal act and a legal arrest and detention, and also as definitely required by the constitution and statutes, as is an arrest and detention by a sheriff upon a criminal warrant.

The former is a summary procedure to effectively meet extreme cases and conditions threatening the very life of the state, while the latter is a more common and familiar procedure to meet the ordinary and usual violations of law not striking at the very existence of the government.

The above proposition was not only sustained by the Colorado Supreme Court in the Moyer case, but by the United States Circuit Court in two cases (In re Sherman Parker, *supra*, and Moyer v. Peabody, *infra*,) but later by the United States Supreme Court in Moyer v. Peabody, *infra*.

Briefly stated the first and fundamental proposition involved in the Moyer case was:

(1) That under the constitution and statutes of the state of Colorado, it is the duty of the Governor to determine as a fact when such conditions exist as constitute an insurrection and which require him to call out the militia to suppress it, and that his determination of that fact cannot be disputed, and is conclusive upon all other departments of government and upon all other persons whomsoever.

That proposition, the Supreme Court of Colorado in the Moyer case held was sound and in so holding, it followed the law as it has existed in this country from the earliest times to the present day, as we shall now see.

Under the constitutions of our several states, as well as under the federal constitution, our state and national governments are divided into three separate departments each distinct and supreme in its own sphere, neither of which can encroach upon the other and none of which can control any of the others in the exercise of its special functions.

The provisions of the Colorado constitution upon the matters now under discussion are in no essential particulars different from the constitutions of other states.

The constitution expressly imposes upon the Governor certain important executive powers and duties, namely:

"The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."—Colo. Const., Sec. 2, Article 4.

It also provides that the Governor "shall be Commanderin-Chief of the military forces of the state" and that "he shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurection or repel invasion."—Colo. Const., Sec. 5, Article 4.

These are the positive and express commands by the whole people to the Governor, embodied in their constitution, and neither the judicial nor the legislative department can usurp any of these powers nor interfere with them. All that either of the other two departments can do, and what they must do under the constitution, is to aid the Governor and not hinder or prevent him in performing his constitutional duties.

The legislature of Colorado to aid the Governor, early in its history, passed a National Guard act which has since been amended from time to time. When the Moyer case arose, and for some years prior thereto, the National Guard act provided as follows:

"The National Guard of Colorado shall be governed by the military law of the state, the code of regulations, the orders of the Governor, and wherever applicable by the regulations, articles of war, and customs of the service in the United States Army."—Colo. Session Laws, 1897, page 198, Sec. 1.

The same act also provided that:

"When an invasion of or insurrection in the state is made or threatened, the Governor shall order the National Guard to repel or suppress the same."—Colo. Session Laws, 1897, p. 204, Sec. 2.

These statutes show not only the purpose of the legislative department to aid the executive department in the performance of the latter's constitutional duties, but also clearly evidence the intention of the legislature to eliminate all possible question or controversy that "the orders of the Governor" to the National Guard are as much the law of the state when the militia is called out by the Governor to aid him in the enforcement of the laws, or in suppressing an insurrection, as are the orders of any court in matters properly before it.

The duty therefore having been imposed upon the Governor by the constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed" and "to call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection or repel invasion" as the exclusive duty and function of the executive department of the government it follows, under our theory and form of government, that neither the legislative nor judicial department, can encroach upon that exclusive jurisdiction, or function, of the executive department by interfering with or controlling the discretionary exercise of his constitutional powers and duties.—14 American and Eng. Ency. of Law (2d Ed.), 1006 (1); 1008 (b); 1010 (2a); 1012 (c); 1014 (title, "Governor").

For a very able opinion, out of many, upon the above proposition, I refer to the following rendered in 1839 by the Supreme Court of Arkansas.—Hakwins v. Governor, 1 Arkansas 570, 589–596.

In other words, where the Governor under the constitution and statutes has a duty to perform he is required to exercise his discretion, and, when he has determined the existence of the facts necessary to call into exercise that discretion, no court has jurisdiction to inquire into the truth or falsity of the facts, for the Governor alone is the sole judge.

Perhaps the earliest case in the United States where this proposition was announced was the celebrated case of Marbury v. Madison, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1803, wherein that great chief justice, John Marshall, said for the court that:

"By the constitution of the United States, the President is invested with certain important political powers, in the exercise of which he is to use his own discretion, and is accountable only to his country in his political character and to his own conscience."—Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cranch (U. S.), 137, 165–166.

The court then immediately after the above quoted sentence, discussed the act of Congress authorizing the President to appoint certain officers to act by his authority and under his orders and held that their acts are the President's acts, adding,

"And whatever opinion may be entertained of the manner in which executive discretion may be used, still there exists, and can exist, no power to control that discretion."

And the court further held that,

"The acts of such an officer, as an officer, can never be examinable by the courts."—Idem, 166.

We see, therefore, that the first and fundamental proposition involved in the Moyer case was decided to be the law in this country over one hundred years before the Moyer case was decided.

The next case was decided by the Supreme Court of New York, in May, 1814. In that case it was necessary to determine the question of the President's powers under an act of Congress approved February 28, 1795, which gave to the President authority to call forth the militia "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions" (it should be noted that the language of this act is practically identical with the Colorado constitution and statutes which I have quoted above.)

The Supreme Court of New York in that case held that the President of the United States alone is made the judge of the happenings of the event which requires the calling out of the militia, and that in such case the President acts upon his own responsibility, under the constitution.—Vanderheyden v. Young 11, Johnson's Reports (N. Y.), 150, 158.

The same act of Congress, and the same question, was before the United States Supreme Court in 1827, and that learned tribunal followed the New York case and held, in an opinion by Mr. Justice Story,

"That the authority to decide whether the exigency has arisen, belongs exclusively to the President, and that his decision is conclusive upon all other persons."—Martin v. Mott, 12 Wheaton (U. S.), 19, 30.

In our briefs in the Moyer case we cited the foregoing cases, as well as others, among them, another case decided by the United States Supreme Court, in 1849, growing out of Dorr's Rebellion in Rhode Island, wherein the Supreme Court of the United States again held to the same effect.—Luther v. Borden, 7 Howard (U. S.), 1, 43–45.

All these cases were considered by the Supreme Court of Colorado, and followed in the Moyer case.

We find, therefore, that the fundamental proposition involved in the Moyer case, has always (and necessarily so under our theory and form of government) been the unquestioned law in this country.

In our briefs and arguments in the Moyer case, we cited numerous other cases in support of the various propositions involved, among others, an Idaho case growing out of the Cœur d' Alene strike, where the Supreme Court of Idaho went much farther than the Supreme Court of Colordao was asked to go, or did go, in the Moyer case. In that case, the Supreme Court of Idaho, held not only that the facts set forth in the Governor's proclamation could not be disputed and would not be inquired into, or reviewed by any court, but also held that the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus might be suspended by executive action.—In re Boyle, 6 Idaho, 609.

But, as I have before stated, the Governor of Colorado did not suspend the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Moyer case and so that proposition was not involved and I, therefore, do not discuss it here.

The next question involved in the Moyer case, and the really practical question, was this:

(2) Were the arrest and detention of Moyer under the facts narrated, illegal?

The answer to this question, we shall now see, must be in the affirmative.

Of course, to answer this question correctly the fundamental proposition which I have just discussed and which was briefly stated in the paragraph I have numbered (1) above, had to be first answered; and perhaps I should have made this second question the first, but as I consider the other more fundamental and as rather leading up to this practical question, I have discussed it here first.

It is an elementary rule of constitutional and statutory construction (as was held in the Moyer case) that:

"When an express power is conferred, all necessary means may be employed to exercise it which are not expressly or impliedly prohibited."—In re Moyer, 35 Colorado Supreme Court Reports, 159, 166; citing 1 Story on the Constitution, Sec. 434.

The constitution having, therefore, by its express commands imposed upon the Governor the duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and having expressly made him "Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State" and also commanded him "to call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection," etc., it necessarily follows that he may and can employ all the means which, in his judgment, are necessary to be used to execute the laws and to suppress insurrection.

It also necessarily follows from the foregoing that the executive (being the President in the case of the national government and the Governor in the case of the state government) when he has called out the militia to enforce the laws, or to suppress an insurrection and has determined that it is necessary to arrest and detain any person, and has made such an arrest and detention, has done a perfectly lawful act, and his decision cannot be questioned or interfered with, or set aside, by the courts, or any other department of government.

Ultimate authority must rest somewhere, and, and under both or Federal and State Constitutions, in such cases and under such conditions as we are now considering, it rests with the chief executive of the nation, or state, according to whether it is a national or state matter.

The law as to ultimate authority was well stated by that eminent constitutional jurist, Judge Cooley, in rendering the opinion of the Supreme Court of Michigan, where the court held that:

"The law must leave the final decision upon every claim and every controversy somewhere, and when that decision has been made, it must be accepted as correct. The presumption is just as conclusive in favor of executive action as in favor of judicial."—People Ex rel Sutherland v. Governor, 29 Mich., 320, 330–331.

In the recent strike of the coal miners in Colorado it became necessary for the President of the United States to send the federal troops into Colorado, and I have yet to hear that anyone, lawyer or layman, has had the temerity to even suggest

that the President's action was illegal, or that the courts could inquire into the necessity of such act, or in anyway interfere with it. To state the proposition is to make its absurdity im-

mediately apparent.

The constitution and statutes having vested the Governor with the exclusive powers and duties above referred to, and all the courts (beginning with Marbury v. Madison, supra decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1803) having uniformly sustained the power and duty of the chief executive in the premises and having also decided that he is the sole and exclusive judge of the existence of facts calling into operation his executive powers and duties and that he cannot be controlled or interfered with in the performance of such duties by any other department of the government, it naturally followed that the Supreme Court of Colorado, when the Moyer case came before it, in obedience to the constitution was compelled to decide, as it did decide:

(a) That where the Governor has called out the militia to suppress an insurrection the militia has authority to arrest and imprison any person participating in, or aiding, or abetting, such insurrection and to detain such person in custody until

the insurrection is suppressed:

(b) That under such circumstances the military authorities are not required to turn such arrested persons over to the civil authorities during the continuance of the insurrection, but can detain them until the insurrection is suppressed, when they should be turned over to the civil authorities to be tried for such offenses against the law as they may have committed:

(c) And as a further logical conclusion, that where the militia is engaged in suppressing an insurrection and has arrested a person for aiding and abetting such insurrection, his arrest is legal, and his detention in the custody of the military authorities until the insurrection is quieted is also legal, and the court will not interfere to release such person upon a Writ of Habeas Corpus.—In re Moyer, 35 Colo. Supreme Court Reports, 159.

The foregoing propositions have all been sustained, since the Moyer decision, by the federal courts in litigation instituted and prosecuted by Moyer after peace and order had been restored and Moyer had been released from military custody by the military authorities.

After the strike was over Mover's attorneys, Richardson and Hawkins, brought a suit for him in the United States Court at Denver against Governor Peabody, the Adjutant General and the Captain of the militia at Telluride claiming that because of his arrest and detention by the military authorities, acting under the orders of the Governor, Moyer's constitutional rights have been violated and that he had been damaged in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) and asked for body execution. In that suit Mover claimed in substance that the Colorado Supreme Court's decision in the Habeas Corpus case, above discussed, had violated the federal constitution by depriving him of his liberty without due process of law. In this case the same questions were again involved and argued as were involved and argued in the Habeas Corpus case and again Moyer was defeated in his contentions. Judge Lewis, who sat in the trial of the case, dismissed the case and in his opinion fully sustained the power and duty of the Governor and military authorities in the premises and followed the decision of the Supreme Court of Colorado in the Mover case.—Mover v. Peabody et al., 148 Federal Reporter, 870.

Moyer then took the case to the United States Supreme Court and in January, 1909, that learned tribunal, in an able opinion by Mr. Justice Holmes, unanimously reached the same conclusions as had five years before been reached by the Colorado Supreme Court and fully sustained the power and duty of the Governor to do all that was done in the Moyer case.—Moyer v. Peabody, et al., 212 U. S. Supreme Court Reports, 78.

I shall not quote the learned opinion in full, hoping that the commission will read it from the official report above cited, but I feel it important to give a few extracts therefrom.

It is interesting to know from the opinion in that case, that Moyer and his attorneys had, during the intervening years, learned that they could not lawfully dispute the facts of the Governor's declaration or proclamation, for the United States Supreme Court says in its opinion.

"It is admitted, as it must be, that the Governor's declaration that a state of insurrection existed, is conclusive of that fact."— Idem 83.

The court, after discussing other familiar summary proceedings such as in tax matters and executive decisions for exclusion of aliens from the country, and the Colorado constitution and statutes involved, and referring to the arrests by the military authorities as a means of suppressing insurrection, says,

"Such arrests are not necessarily for punishment, but are by way of precaution, to prevent the exercise of hostile power."

—Idem 84–85.

The Supreme Court of the United States later in the opinion shows clearly that such arrest and detention is perfectly legal and as truly so, as is the arrest and detention under the ordinary process of the civil courts, when the court said,

"When it comes to a decision by the head of the state upon a matter involving its life, the ordinary rights of individuals must yield to what he deems the necessity of the moment. Public danger warrants the substitution of executive process for judicial process." Idem 85.

And thereby the United States Supreme Court held that the arrest and detention of Moyer by the military authorities was perfectly legal and sustains the proposition that I announced earlier in this letter that if the Governor in obeying the express commands of the constitution to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and "to suppress insurrection" finds it necessary to arrest and detain a person, that is as truly a legal act and detention, and also as definitely required by the constitution and statutes, as is an arrest and detention by a sheriff upon a criminal warrant.

Since these several Moyer cases were decided by the Supreme Court of Colorado and the federal courts, similar cases have arisen in the States of West Virginia and Montana, each of which States has followed the decision of the Moyer cases in the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado and in the federal courts.

The first of these cases was before the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, several Habeas Corpus cases being heard and decided together. Among them was one in which it appears that Mary Jones (who had also figured in the recent Colorado coal miner's strike, and is commonly known as "Mother" Jones) who had been arrested and imprisoned by the military authorities of West Virginia, acting under the orders of the Governor of that State, sought release therefrom by a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Similar questions were involved in that case as were involved in the Moyer case and the same conclusion was reached by that court as had been previously reached by the Supreme Court of Colorado and the United States Supreme Court; and the cases cited in the opinion of that case, in support of its decision, were also cited and presented to the Supreme Court of Colorado for its consideration in the Moyer case.—In re Jones (and three other cases), 71 West Virginia, 567; Ann. Cas., 1914 C., page 31.

That case was decided March 21, 1913, and, just one year thereafter, on March 31, 1914, another case, involving similar questions, was before the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. In the latter case, that court issued its Writ of Prohibition against one of the circuit courts of that State prohibiting it from entertaining jurisdiction in a certain action there pending brought against the governor of the State, as Governor and Commander-in-cChief of the military forces and certain officers of the National Guard, acting under the Governor's orders, who had suppressed and destroyed a Socialist newspaper, as a means of suppressing an insurrection existing in said State.

The basis of the decision, prohibiting the lower courts from hearing the case, was that the Governor could not be held to answer in the courts in an action for damages resulting from the carrying out of his orders issued in the discharge of his official duties and that his proclamation, warrants and orders made in the discharge of his official duties are as much due process of law as the judgment of a court. In this decision the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia again followed the decisions in the Moyer cases above referred to and the other cases which the Moyer cases followed.—Hatfield v. Graham (West Virginia), 81 Southeastern Reporter, 533.

The Montana case, to which I have referred, was one in which the militia had arrested and detained the petitioners who sought their release from military custody by Habeas Corpus upon the same grounds as did Moyer in the Colorado case. The Supreme Court of Montana rendered its decision on October 8th, last. In that case, following the Moyer cases in Colorado, and the other cases above referred to, the Supreme Court of Montana held that the Governor had authority to proclaim a state of insurrection to exist in a county of the State and to detail the militia of the State to suppress it and that his determination of the existence of an insurrection was conclusive and binding upon the court and all other authorities.

The Montana supreme Court in specifically referring to the Moyer cases decided by the Colorado Supreme Court and the United States Courts after quoting extensively from them said,

"The reasoning of these cases, properly understood and strictly confined to its proper sphere, we take to be unanswerable, and to be entirely applicable to the right and duty of the Governor and the militia, under our constitution and laws."—Ex Parte McDonald, et al. (Montana), 143 Pacific Reporter, 947, 949, 951.

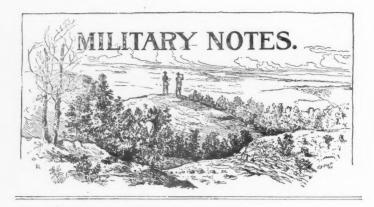
In the foregoing analysis, I have by no means exhausted the adjudicated cases upon the questions involved, for to do so would prolong this brief beyond all reasonable limits. What I have endeavored to do is to show that the opinion and judgment of the Supreme Court of Colorado in the Moyer case is based upon the positive and express mandates of the constitution; that it is not an isolated case, but, on the contrary, is one of many cases upon similar propositions decided by the highest courts of our country, beginning with Chief Justice John Marshall's decision in Marbury v. Madison in 1803 down to the present time.

For the Supreme Court of Colorado to have rendered any other decision than it did would have been an encroachment by the judical department upon the exclusive functions of the executive department and to have been a deliberate violation of the constitution.

Note.—While the question of whether or not an insurrection exists is to be determined solely by the executive department, and is not open to question, it is not out of place to here give the accepted definition of that word.

Insurrection Defined.—"An insurrection is a rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state."—16 American and Eng. Ency. of Law (2d Ed.), 977. See also 22 Cyc., 1451–2.





CAVALRY SERVICE REGULATIONS.

"Behold what a great matter a little fire kindleth." (James III, 5.)

THE GENESIS.

THE beginning of the present cavalry agitation was had in 1910 and came in with the subordinate personnel incident to a new chief of staff whose good will having been obtained, the powerful machinery of the War Department was available for the propoganda. One of the first evidences of the innovations was the suggestion having in view the elimination of the pistol as a cavalryman's weapon. Next came the inconclusive experiments undertaken by the Eleventh Cavalry at the San Antonio Maneuver Camp in 1911. Shortly thereafter appeared "Cavalry Notes," prepared by a member of the General Staff and issued by the War Department. These notes set forth the advantages of the European normal cavalry regiment of a few large size squadrons. An argument was brought forward to the effect that our regiments could each be cut in half and by the promotion of a few officers the number of

our cavalry regiments would be doubled. Incidentally a fe cavalry brigadiers would be needed.

But our officers did not view these suggestions with complacency. The proposed promotion of a few high ranking officers did not attract much enthusiasm. In the fall of 1910 the national election changed the political complexion of the House of Representatives. The newly elected dominant party adopted "Economy" as its slogan and in carrying out this principle threw a bomb shell into the cavalry camp in the form of a bill to cut off five cavalry regiments. Its advocates argued thus: If your regiments are too big and need cutting in two, here is a chance for economy. We will cut off five altogether. It is quite generally believed that the congressional economy advocates got some of their inspiration from "Cavalry Notes."

In October, 1912, the War Department issued Bulletin 18, which appeared in several issues of the Cavalry Journal causing protests from several members. It is thought that this bulletin had its inception in the same source as the other cavalry innovations of the preceding two years. The cavalry viewed this bulletin with suspicion, as disingenuous, and as having an ulterior object, the correctness of which view was proved in the sequel. The cavalry felt that in Paragraph 1 of this bulletin the most honorable and brilliant exploits of American historical cavalry traditions had been deliberately ignored.

About this time a board was appointed to investigate the subject of cavalry organization and drill. The members of this board visited Europe and made some interesting observations. This board was far from unanimous in the regard by its individual members for the idea on which it was appointed and at least one important member requested to be and was relieved. The majority of the board as finally composed and which was, judging by prior evidences, in accord with the ideas prompting its appointment, adopted as its basis of work the mounted drill and tactics of the French service, and so we are told the dismounted drill and tactics of our own.

Early in the summer of 1912, the camp at Winchester, Virginia, was arranged for two and two-thirds regiments were ordered there. Our cavalry did not take kindly to the idea.

Still fresh in its mind was the genesis of all the agitation, our escape from reduction and a general aversion to all the connected features. At the opening of the camp the assembled officers were informed that they had been brought together for the purpose of experimenting as to the best form of drill and organization for mounted action. This then was the sequel to Paragraph 1. Bulletin 18 above referred to. The Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations were then issued. The officers were further told that if comment was desired from them they would give it, but not otherwise. It developed in the course of the camp that the experimentation was to be confined to that drill previously determined upon by the majority of the board. Although all concerned loyally executed the directions of the board in every way, the mental attitude of practically the entire official personnel was one of hostility to the purpose of the assemblage. Information of this spirit evidently must have come to the ear of the Department Commander for, on his first visit to camp, he assembled the officers and told them in effect that it was not the purpose of the War Department to force this drill and organization upon them, willy nilly, but that all would be given an opportunity to be heard. At a later date he called for a report from the cavalry field officers present.

At the Winchester camp the conditions were as nearly perfect as they could be for demonstrating a pre-determined idea. The terrain consisting of about 1,200 acres of rolling farm land interspersed with woods, had all the fences removed and was as suitable for mounted action as could ordinarily be expected in any section in the eastern part of the United States. The platoons were filled with selected men. These men were always in their permanently allotted place in the their respective platoons. Platoon commanders were permanent. All officers soon acquired a complete knowledge of their duties. Platoon, squadron, regimental, and brigade drills were progressively taken up. A regiment of four squadrons was tried and also one of six. From the standpoint of mobility it was apparent to the majority of officers that the four-squadron regiment gave best results. The board, however, settled on the six-squadron regiment as its choice.

The next development was G. O. 65, W. D. 1913, which directed that for drill and mounted work two troops would be consolidated to form a provisional squadron, six squadrons thus constituting a regiment, all of which would be drilled and maneuvered according to Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations. In the working of this order there was brought home to the entire cavalry service an appreciation of the consequences to be expected if this drill and organization became permanent. At one stroke, in each regiment the legally designated tactical command of three majors and six captains were eliminated and twelve lieutenants were more or less deprived of their proper duties.

In a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, dated September 19, 1914, cavalry field officers were directed to report on November 1, 1914, their views on the Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations. This letter also directed that on and after November 1, 1914, the old Cavalry Drill Regulations should be in full force and effect. Before the reports just referred to were received at the War Department, Cavalry Service Regulations (experimental) were issued and ordered (Par. V, G. O. 79, W. D. 1914) used until further orders. These regulations are the finished labors of the cavalry board. They were completed in the spring of 1914 but various circumstances operated to prevent their issue at that time.

For several years the subject of the need of a new drill regulations has been unofficially discussed by cavalry officers. Many propositions in connection therewith have been advanced. There has been a feeling also that a drill book should be either a drill book pure and simple or else, if any collateral matter is to be included, that the book should be a Manual of Cavalry, including not only drill but also all matters co-related to the cavalryman's in truction. In these respects Cavalry Service Regulations has apparently had one ear open. The name of the drill regulations has been changed. The manual of the rifle is given less thoroughly than before. Dismounted marching, exercise, etc., following the idea expressed in Par. 1 of the above cited Bulletin 18, are given only briefly; the Rarey method of horse training is eliminated but a system of equitation has been elaborated; the old familiar plate illustrating

diseases of the horse is omitted but a plate showing the sole of his foot has been added. The chapter on cavalry in campaign has been improved. Ceremonies, which we have always regarded as of so much value to discipline, have been minimized. The existence of a cavlary regimental band has been ignored and for the prescribed informal dismounted guard mounting "the post band replaces the trumpeters." Packing is omitted but other elements are added, such as the semaphore code. The foregoing are merely a few of the changes, either of inclusion or exclusion. In fact, Cavalry Service Regulations are neither a drill book pure and simple nor yet the hoped for Manual of Cavalry.

But the raison d'être of Cavalry Service Regulations is double rank drill, the justification of Par. 1, Bulletin 18, W. D. 1912, to sustain the contention that "mounted action is the main rôle of the cavalry arm," meaning the mounted charge. Anyone wishing to follow the development of cavalry tactics of the world are respectfully referred to an article entitled "Rôle and Organization of Cavalry," appearing in the July 1914 number of the Cavalry Journal. The present titanic struggle in Europe has, if anything, only emphasized the lessened value of the mounted charge.

So far as the Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations are concerneditis generally understood that the reports thereon were overwhelmingly adverse and, as the object of Cavalry Service Regulations is the continuance of the principles of Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations, we may expect similar treatment when reports thereon are made. All indications point to the necessity of an entirely new start and consideration of the subject.

BASIC PRINCIPLES.

As this writing is merely a sketch, it is not the purpose here to consider exhaustively all the elements concerned. There are however, a few principles which stand out preëminently in connection with any discussion of organization and tactics and it is believed that the following are among the most important of those generally accepted by our officers:

Opportunities for a mounted charge, even when existent, will rarely ever be offered to or be practicable for bodies larger than our war strength squadron.

Our present troop—the basis of organization—is too small a command for a captain either for peace or war. A present-inranks strength for efficient service should be about 100 men. This corresponds in actual service size to the European squadron.

An organization of four such troops or units is the most mobile and efficient for mounted work. This organization is our present legal squadron and corresponds to the European cavalry regiment. A combination of three such units is the best for dismounted action and for combined action. This is the organization now had in our legally organized regiment.

Mobility for combined action requires single rank.

There should be provided either a drill book pure and simple or else a Manual of Cavalry covering the entire field of cavalry instruction, and this subject should of course be handled by a committee of cavalry officers who thoroughly understand American cavalry traditions.

In addition to the foregoing principles the following are also pertinent:

The machine gun unit should have a separate coördinate legal organization, not the unsatisfactory provisional makeshift of the present. A reliable gun should be furnished.

Headquarters detachments, orderlies, scouts, etc., should also have legal authorization and not drain from troop strength.

Provision should be made for maintaining an efficient supply of personnel and remounts for war, through depot troops.

Full strength and permanent headquarters, machine gun, and depot organizations are subjects that requires congressional action, but the subject of drill pertains solely to the service itself and can be devised so as to be applicable to our present organization or to one having the above indicated additions.

The agitation in the cavalry arm as a result of the innovations previously referred to has already reached the ears of individual congressmen, some of whom have been heard to remark to this effect: "If you insist on six squadrons per regiment

we will give them to you. We will cut off half of each regiment." If we insist on getting the Cavalry Service Regulations six-squadron regiment we are simply committing suicide. The reason for the six-squadron regiment is solely to revive double rank drill and the waning mounted charge. This brings us down to

THE QUESTION:

Do we want double rank drill and the six-squadron regiment? Shall we sell our birthright for a mess of pottage?

HOWARD R. HICKOK,

Captain 15th Cavalry.

SOME CAVALRY LESSONS FROM THE WAR.

THE following dispatch was published in the New York Sun: London, November 28.—The newspapers print a document issued by the German Minister of War on Thursday advising the training of new armies on a system embodying the lessons learned in the early stages of the campaign. Among the points insisted on is the necessity of choosing the best men for officers, regardless of their social status, and preventing the officers from exposing themselves, uselessly.

"An officer ought not to be distinguishable by his uniform in any way from his men," the document says.

The importance of making the greatest possible use of intrenchments by all units is another point taken up. With reference to cavalry the statement says:

"The habit of pampering horses in peace time has caused some bitter disillusionments. In the future our horses should be accustomed to bivouac in the open air and be satisfied with what food can be obtained. On a campaign horses should be left out of doors for days together in order to train them for open air life. There is no question now that the training of cavalry horses for dashing work is infinitely more important than

training them to make long marches at an easy pace. It is important that cavalrymen should be trained to use their carbines. A dismounted cavalryman should be able to fight exactly as an infantryman. Cavalry charges no longer play any part in warfare."

Among the instructions for the artillery is this:

"Speaking generally the highest importance must be attached to economy in ammunition. Every shot fired uselesly is a crime. The air service must coöperate closely with the general command and the artillery command. Aviators in reconnoitering should carry pistols and hand grenades. The latter for the most part do not produce appreciable results, but have an important effect in alarming the enemy."

It is not remarkable that the German Minister of War should say that foreign cavalry horses are pampered and are not accustomed to bivouac and will not touch any but the best forage. In a treatise on contact squadrons by Biensan, published some years ago, he said that when in the field, horses should never bivouac. They should always, if practicable, be put under shelter. That one night's bivouac was harder on them than a whole week of hard marching—it is also the custom abroad to keep cavalry horses in hot, poorly ventilated stables, and in some regiments they are kept blanketed in order that their coats may shine when the inspector arrives. They have no corrals.

It is no wonder then that the losses in horseflesh has been excessive, especially when we consider the exposure and the tremendous work that was done by the cavalry in the early part of the campaign.

The Minister of War also says that "the training of horses for dashing work is infinitely more important than training them for long marches at an easy pace." In this connection we have been told that in the early part of the war cavalry was used as follows: With a view to turning the flank of the enemy, brigades of cavalry, accompanied by machine guns, horse artil-

lery and infantry mounted in automobiles, made great detours and raids striking the enemy unexpectedly at long distances in advance of the main army. This is probably the "dashing work" referred to. It is probable that the cavalry in these expeditions, escorting automobiles, were obliged to move at fast gaits. Evidently this also had much to do with the breaking down of the cavalry horses, which has caused such an excessive demand for remounts. It may be the reason why we are told that in many cases cavalry horses have lasted only a few days.

Attention is invited to the statement: "It is important that cavalrymen should be trained to use their carbines. A dismounted cavalryman should be able to fight exactly as an infantryman. Cavalry charges no longer play any part in warfare." Such statements are extraordinary, but they indicate a terrible disillusionment. We in this country consider shock action as being a matter of opportunity, which seldom arises, it is true, but which may, owing to the greater cover and more frequent chances for surprise, happen more often on this continent.

This document should afford food for reflection to those who wish to abandon entirely a cavalry organization and cavalry methods which have been successful here, in order to adopt in every detail European organization and methods; based as they are, admittedly, on the overwhelming importance of shock action. In adopting some of their methods, let us not forget they had many things to learn which we knew, and that they may eventually adopt methods we abandon.

THE GREAT WAR.

(From The Polo Monthly-British-of September, 1914.)

WE, however, digress, as this article is not meant to deal with the cause and progress of the war, but rather to show what good service has been rendered by polo players and their ponies at so momentous a crisis.

It has long been admitted that the polo pony is a most useful type of horse for military purposes. In Indian warfare he has long been *facile princeps* when compared with his larger brother for many purposes, and in South Africa during the Boer War, polo ponies were of the greatest service to mounted infantry.

Though too small, of course, for artillery or ordinary cavalry, he makes an excellent mount for Territorials, mounted orderlies, senior officers of infantry regiments, etc. He is handy, fast and easily accustomed to military service, and for his size up to a considerable amount of weight. His constitution is as a rule excellent and he can stand any amount of fatigue Small wonder, therefore, that the military authorities, on the issue of mobilization orders, were particularly keen on polo ponies, and we are pleased to note that several prominent players, headed by the Prince of Wales with a string of ten ponies, handed over their entire studs for Army purposes

Without doubt, one of the best assets to the British Army is the genuine love of field sports which is firmly emplanted in the breast of every Englishman. The fitness, which an apprenticeship served to a good outdoor pursuit develops, and the training received in following a sport, are of the greatest value on a campaign—Sport teaches observation, patience in adversity, and doggedness which leads to victory, in a way that no form of regulation drill can accomplish. It also makes good comrades. Men who have hunted, shot, fished, sailed together will fight well side by side and accomplish things highly trained machines are incapable of. In his latest disptaches from the front General Sir John French, pays a tribute to the prowess of the British cavalry when he says the enemy are able to make

no kind of stand against them at all unless they outnumbered them by at least three to one.

The army supplies by far the greater number of high-class polo players in England, whilst on the present occasion the majority of civilian players are also serving the colors in some branch or another of the service. Already it is interesting to note that in the short time the war has proceeded, regiments, whose names invariably figure throughout the season at Hurlingham and Ranelagh, are conspicuous for several dashing performances against the enemies' guns and cavalry. The Ninth and Twelfth Lancers, every officer of which is a polo player, the Royal Scots Greys, the Twentieth and Fifteenth Hussars, have all distinguished themselves and figured in the dispatches General French has forwarded of the first fighting in the campaign. Now that retreat with the allies has turned to attack, there will be plenty of opportunity for further displays on the part of our cavalry.

The commanding officers, Colonels Campbell and Wormald, of the Ninth and Twelfth Lancers are both keen players and have each a handicap of five goals, whilst Colonel Bulkeley Johnson of the Royal Scots Greys figures on the six mark in the Hurlingham list. The Twelfth Lancers were of course the sensational team of this season, carrying off the Whitney Cup, the Inter-Regimental Cup, the King's Coronation Cup, and the Ranelagh Subalterns Cup, the last-named for the second year in succession. To the Ninth Lancers has fallen the honor of being the first to emulate the famous charge of the Balaclava Light Brigade. This was at Compiègne, where after a desperate charge they succeeded in silencing a battery of German guns. Captain F. O. Grenfell was wounded in both legs, and had two fingers shot off. Undaunted by this wounds, he headed a party of his men and was successful in rescuing two guns, whose servers had all been killed, and getting them away.

The death roll of our polo players is, we are sadly afraid, bound to be a heavy one, and already we have to record the loss of the following gallant men.*

L. W.

^{*}Here follows a long list of the cavalry officers who had been polo players and who had been killed or wounded even that early in the war.

THE THOROUGHBRED IN THE WAR.

THE cavalry officers of the German Army and race riders are abundantly supplied with thoroughbreds for the campaign. In the Saxon Hussar Regiment—King Albert's No. 18— Captain Martin Lucke rides the famous Saint-Macedon, John Sameum, who upon the obstacle course (steeple chase) gave a sure performance. As a dead safe jumper and a very fast horse, he adapted himself fully for service, especially for patrol duty. First Lieutenant M. v. Boxberg, the owner of Flittergold, rides the English horse Fenloe which formerly belonged to the fallen Lieutenant v. Raven. Lieutenant v. Rerder, the older brother of the distinguished gentleman rider, guides the Harrislscher Rousseau who won a flat race for the Walburger colors. Lieutenant Count Schaffgotsche has with him the older Custozza who year after year has well earned her hay upon the steeple chase track. Lieutenant Freihess v. d. Decken took with him Unsula Shipton. First Lieutenant of Reserves Hempel was mounted upon Prinzgemahl (Erlershe strain), subsequently killed by an enemy's bullet.

The thoroughbreds, who by their training over obstacles and on varied terrain were especially ready, quickly adapted themselves to the changed conditions and endure well the great exertions of field service.

COLOR OF HORSES.

The Editor:

MY attention has just been called to a "Military Note" on page 860 of the CAVAFRY JOURNAL of March, 1913, in which Veterinary Surgeon Gerald E. Griffin of the Third Field Artillery, confesses that after twenty-nine years observation he never noticed that coat and skin pigmentation of horses and mules had any effect on their usefulness. I suppose he

refers to my two articles in previous volumes. I can only reply that he ought not to feel badly over it, as the vast majority of mankind pass their whole lives unable to see anything until it is pointed out to them. I once met a cavalry captain who was an accomplished hippologist, but until I showed him, he would not believe that all the white horses in his troop had black skins. I have recently made many observations of the skin color of wild animals in zoological collections, and they all confirm the principles laid down in my two articles. The fact will be described in my new book on "Medical Ethnology," about to be published by Redman Co., of New York.

CHAS. E. WOODRUFF, M. D., Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., Retired, Associate Editor, American Medicine.

IDENTIFICATION OF PUBLIC ANIMALS.*

DESIRE to submit, as briefly as possible, an outline of a proposed system of identification for public animals in the military service, for consideration by a proper committee of the General Staff.

It is designed to replace the system of Descriptive Lists now in use, for dumb animals. The descriptive lists are notorioulsy inefficient in time of peace, while the system has broken down utterly in war.

The system proposes to brand all public animals upon their entry into the service in an alphabetical and numerical series.

If three characters be used the series will run "A00" to "A99" for the first one hundred animals. Using twenty-five letters of the alphabet (excepting "Q") it will run from "A00" to "Z99" for the first 2,500 animals.

Using the alphabetical character in second place, as "0A0" to "9Z9" will brand 2,500 more animals, and using it in the

^{*}Extracts from a report made to the War Department.

third place as "00A" to "99Z" a third levy of 2,500 is provided for, or 7,500 in all.

Applying the brand successively to the Right Shoulder, Righ Haunch, Left Haunch, and Left Shoulder, thirty thousand animals may be given a distinctive individual mark for life, differing from all others.

In describing an animal so branded, in transferring or receipting for him, it will only be necessary to quote the brand and indicate the quarter on which it appears, as "Horse 6B2 L.S."

It is obvious that by the use of four characters, one alphabetical and three numerical, four hundred thousand animals may be similarly branded, as from "A000" to "999Z."

The three place system should be ample for peace in our present service, while the four place system could immediately apply in case of war. Ante-bellum animals could thus instantly be distinguished. It hardly needs to be noted that separate series may be applied to horses and mules.

It is proposed that the remount service have centralized control under this system and that the only clerical record regarding animals shall be kept in the office of the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, and that periodical returns be made to him of all animals by accountable officers, showing the whereabouts and disposition of all animals purchased. It is obvious that accurate statistical data can thus be compiled at any time to account to the Congress for our stewardship of this huge value.

Simply to illustrate the breaking down of our present system, I will say that with five different mounts transferred to me as a captain, after the Spanish War, I either had myself to prepare new descriptive lists out of whole cloth, or my predecessor had recently done so.

From the point of view of economy in the military budget I believe the proposed system will effect a marked saving. It will be noted that Inspectors can be checked at once and required to explain the condemnation of too young horses.

For several years I have proposed to experienced cavalry officers the application to our animals of this device, so widely

used in commercial life. They have invariably acknowledged its striking merit.

I shall refer this paper to three distinguished horsemen who happen, fortuitously, to be members of this regiment at this time, for their comment.

Through years of consideration of this subject I am prepared to answer such objections as will immediatly be suggested, but request that I be permitted to do so by correspondence and not in person.

The system is not intended to exclude the continued use of the non-enduring hoof brand for the sole purpose of identifying strays, during active operations, as belonging to particular organizations.

At this point the letters of Major Hardeman and Captains Short and McCaskey, in comment on the foregoing paragraphs, were received and are herewith inclosed. The response of these gentlemen moves me to add the following:

The suggestion of Captain Short regarding a brand on the neck is good and acceptable. I understand that system is subject to modification and compromise. If, however, the neck, under the mane, be used, a four place system should be adopted, permitting the branding of 100,000 animals.

It is well known to all horsemen that after a certain maturity only experts can hope to judge the age of a horse, and even they only approximately. Futhermore a human expert is required to identify such horse experts.

The branding system proposed, without complication, affords the opportunity to proclaim the age of all horses on sight. For instance, the AB and C series can be announced in order as applying only to foals of 1910; D, E and F series to foals of 1911, etc.

The suggestion of Captain McCaskey regarding the size of the characters and the general subject of disfigurement of the animal was bound to arise in the discussion and had best be touched on at once.

In American practice, on the western plains, brands were made unduly large and conspicuous to facilitate wholesale operations at hurried round-ups. Mounted men had to distinguish animals at a distance, and at full speed. We have so come to be prejudiced against all branding as a disfigurement, or blemish, as the Captain says. It is entirely practicable to brand very neat and small, if an instrument of fine web be used. Indeed the US now appearing on all our animals is, itself altogether too large, but not regarded as a blemish.

And with the new system may not the US be dispensed with, thus giving place for two of the three or four characters proposed?

Note that the system enables data to be instantly compiled showing the history of previous purchases by any horse-buyer, when it is proposed to redetail him on that duty.

Upon adoption of any modification of this system old horses now in service should be treated as a class by themselves; with four places for instance, if a general three place system be adopted.

Several years ago this system was first suggested by me to Col. W. D. Beach, 4th Cavalry, then "Acting Chief of Cavalry." It was in a personel letter, he may be able to indorse hereon the history of that effort.

Finally, I wish to disclaim in advance that I am in pursuit of any personal credit. So often have I ridden hobbies in pursuit of the ideal that I know too well the damping, and even damning effect, of the name plate on a new device, or even on an old one, as in this case, in a new application. I have merely enlisted a team of progressive cavalry officers, three of whom are preëminently qualified to pronounce final judgment on any question affecting horseflesh.

It is anticipated that objection will be made to the total absence of clerical records of animals at posts, other than "Retained Muster Rolls of Public Animals." This may be met by printing annually in the office of the Quartermaster General a small leaflet pamphlet setting forth opposite the brand of each horse purchased during the year, age, weight, height, where and when and by whom purchased, color, purported or proven breeding, and such other data as may be necessary.

These leaflets may be distributed to the service in form suitable for binding together. Thus, on each administrative desk the initial history of every horse in the service will lie instantly at hand in cold print, subject to no error of transcription.

GUY H. PRESTON,

Major Fourth Cavalry.

JUMPING.*

IN order that a horse should jump readily and freely his head should be free. The natural position of a horse when he jumps is with extended head and neck. The body of the rider should be inclined forward, in order that the reins may be held loosely and in order that the center of weight of the rider should be fixed and immovable during the jump.

At the "take off," the horse leaps from the ground with a tremendous impulse. If the body of the rider is not braced against this shock it will sway backward. The weight of the rider's body will be thrown against the bit bruising the sensitive bars of the horse's mouth, causing him acute pain. This punishment often repeated will cause a horse to fear the jump. Such is especially the case with riders who in jumping keep themselves in the saddle by hanging on to the reins.

During the entire jump the reins should be held loosely, or with a very light touch on the mouth. It is not even necessary that the horse be "supported" by the reins on landing. "Supporting" the horse is a myth. It sometimes happens that in travelling along the road the horse is "supported" when he stumbles by throwing the weight of the rider back, thus bringing about a more favorable position of the center of gravity, and this may incidentally cause a pull on the reins. But the horse is never "supported" by pulling on his mouth.

^{*}Extract from General Orders No. 6, Headquarters First Cavalry Brigade, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 27, 1915.

Thus the horse's head should be free when "taking off," when in the air, and upon landing. When his mouth is unhampered and unconstrained by pulling on the reins the horse will learn to like jumping and will become accustomed to jumping freely and readily, without excitement, and without rushing at the obstacle.

If the body of the rider is allowed to sway while jumping, the center of gravity of the rider becomes variable and uncertain. This naturally makes the jump more difficult for the horse. A fixed position of the rider's body during the jump is desirable in order that the horse may preserve his stability.

In order that the body may be braced against the shock of the "take off," in order that it may be prevented from swaying, in order that a fixed relative position of the rider's center of gravity may be preserved during the jump, and in order that the reins shall not be pulled on during the jump, it is necessary that the rider's body be inclined to the front before the horse "takes off," and remain in that position until the horse has landed.

To insure this it is often necessary that the stirrups in jumping exercises, be made very much shorter than for ordinary riding. With long stirrups a fixed position is difficult to maintain. It is also necessary that the body be inclined forward while the horse is approaching the obstacle, since the horse often "takes off" suddenly and before the leap is expected.

The above principles will be tested in this brigade.

By command of Brigadier General Parker.

W. S. Scott,

Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Cavalry,

Adjutant.

INDOOR POLO.*

INDOOR polo has been played with great vim at the Durland and Central Park Riding Academies, this city, at the West Point Military Academy and at the Riding and Driving Club at Brooklyn, throughout this winter. On Saturday of last week the Durland team went to West Point and played the cadets, the latter winning by five goals to three. The Army's mounts were larger, and the cadets were keen in riding "off" their opponents throughout the contest. Corbin and King, of the Army, showed to the best advantage.

The game was preceded by an exhibition in fancy and rough

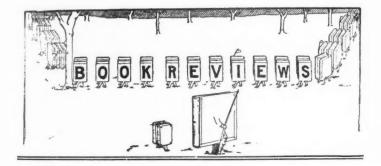
riding by the cadets of the first class.

The line-up:

Army:		Durlands:	
1.	Corbin	1.	Guggenheimer
2.	King	2.	Kenney
3.	Parkinson	3.	Sherman

First period.—No score. Second Period.—Army scoring: King, Corbin, Parkinson. Durlands scoring: Guggenheimer, Kenney (2). Third Period.—Army scoring: Corbin, King. Time of periods, three of 7½m. each. Umpire.—L. T. Wilson. Referee.—Captain J. R. Lindsay.

^{*}From the Rider and Driver, of February 27, 1915.



The American Army.* This book was received for review as the last of the CAVALRY JOURNAL was going to press. It is, therefore, impossible to give but a passing notice of this important, instructive and in-

teresting work in this number. A full and complete review will appear in the next JOURNAL of the Cavalry Association.

The reputation of General Carter as a ready writer and clear thinker is so well established that one naturally expects that a work of this character coming from him will prove valuable as an exposition of the needs of our country for an efficient army of suitable size and a system of reserves suited to our conditions. In this the reader will not be disappointed as a hasty scanning of the book shows that he has carefully considered and clearly describes the unsatisfactory conditions of our present system and indicates how it will result in failure in time of war. He proves, by numerous historical examples, that our lack of any well defined military policy in the past has resulted in unpreparedness for war and as a consquence, all of our wars, have been extravagently expensive.

^{*&}quot;THE AMERICAN ARMY." By William Harding Carter, Major General, United States Army, author of "Old Army Sketches;" "Horses, Saddles and Bridles;" "From Yorktown to Santiago with the Sixth Cavalry," etc. 294 pages, 5½" by 8". The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. Price \$1.50, net.

He maintains that, under the laws and regulation, to say nothing of the restrictions imposed by the Constitution of the United States, the so-called National Guard, the militia of the several states, can never be utilized properly and profitably as a part of our first line of offense or defense. He proposes a rememdy for this, and the equally faulty system of procuring reserves now being tried out, by forming and maintaining a localized volunteer reserve that will be under the direct orders of the President, as regards discipline and training, the appointment of their officers, and their use at home and abroad in time of war or threatened war, the same to be entirely independent of the state officials. It is not possible, at present, to enter into the details of this plan as set forth in the book, nor to discuss the many other important suggestions made.

Due credit is given to our Regular Army for services rendered to their country, both in time of peace and war, although hampered by a system, or lack of system, that at times

almost paralyzed it.

The volume is dedicated to *George Washington*, "whose customs of war have come down through the generations to mark all that is noblest in the ethics of the American Army." The caption of each of the seventeen chapters is a trite excerpt from the writings of Washington which are pertinent to the subject being considered.

The book is well printed, in large readable type, ongood paper, and is remarkably free from typographical errors, showing that the General's experience as Editor of the CAVAFRY JOURNAL, as well as in preparing his numerous writings for the press, has been of service.

The book should be in the hands of every army officer, but more particularly should it reach every statesman or others interested in the welfare of our common country.

E. B. F.

St. Privat, German Sources.* This book of 498 pages—5½" by 8½"—was translated from the German by M. S. E. Harry Bell, Librarian's Assistant in the Library of the Army Service Schools, and as is usual with his

work, it has been well done.

The purport of the work is set forth in the preface by Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Holbrook, Director Staff College, as follows:

"The publication of this collection of translations was undertaken in pursuance of the policy of making available in the English language the materials necessary for the intensive study of the history of modern wars for the use of students at the Army Staff College. Nearly all of our officers read French and can profit by the extensive publications issued by the Historical Section of the French General Staff. The German sources are however a sealed book to many of our officers. The plan has been therefore to give herein the German side and bibliographical notes to guide the reader to the best books on the French side.

"The documents included in this collection were selected by Captain A. L. Conger, with special reference to its use by the Staff College students. Captain Conger was unable however to supervise its publication as he was ordered to a Texas maneuver camp at the time the Service Schools were broken up in May, 1914, just as the printing was begun. That the publication of it was not then given up is due to Mrs. Conger who volunteered to continue the work of editing and checking the translations, so essential in all historical work, adding footnotes and cross-references and doing the proof reading.

"The printing of such a volume is a severe tax on the limited facilities of the Staff College Press. That it has been possible in addition to the heavy routine demands is owing to the enterprise and efficient management of the press by the Secretary, Captain A. M. Ferguson."

^{*&}quot;St. Privat—German Sources." Translated by Master Signal Electrician Harry Bell, U. S. Army. Staff College Press. Price \$1.00.

The book has two maps in a pocket. One is a sketch map of the country around Metz, principally to the west and northwest of that place. The other is a copy of the German General Staff map accompanying Vol. V, of Military History and Tactics, and is a contoured map showing the country around St. Privat.

The book is well printed in clear type on good paper. The price at which the book is sold by the Book Department of the Army Service Schools is ridiculously low. However, our officers should remember that this Book Department is run for the benefit of the officers of the army and not as a source of profit.

Study of
Government.*

Professor Holt of the United States Military Academy, in his recent work, "An introduction to the Study of Government," has been perhaps too modest in his choice of a title. The book, while it is all the author claims for it, goes somewhat beyond and will serve as a valuable hand-book for those who, while not studying the science of government, desire to refresh their memory or obtain data which the various appendices afford, and which would require a long search in various sources, if Professor Holt had not tabulated them for our information.

It would have been interesting, had the scope of the work permitted the author to extend his remarks in connection with the military functions of government and touch on the question of a nation depending for protection on a volunteer army raised in an emergency. The author says on page 269, "Armies voluntarily enlisted are, it is logically argued, immensely superior to those gathered by compulsory service laws, for a relatively small proportion of shirkers enlist and the army is composed of men who inately love the life." Professor Holt

^{*&}quot;AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT." By Lucius Hudson Holt, Ph. D., Lieutenant Colonel United States Army. Professor of English and History, United States Military Academy. The Macmillan Company, New York. Price \$2.00, net.

from his knowledge of history could have shown that the number of able-bodied men who enlist for the love of a military life is comparatively small, and that while most excellent armies of relatively restricted size may be raised from such men, our country at least cannot count on a long continued and substantial war being waged by men who will spontaneoulsy rush to the colors, either for a love of their country or a love of military life.

It would seem time for our educators to be allowed to drop the teaching of smug, self-complacent views of patriotism, which deceive a large proportion of our citizens with the belief that we have always had an overwhelming body of patriots ready and eager to serve their country. Now that George Washington's cherry tree is admitted to be apocryphal, let the true facts of the recruiting of our patriot armies of the Revolution and of the Civil War be brought before the public in the hope that some of those Americans who feel secure in the belief that many millions of able-bodied men stand ready from purely patriotic motives to defend their country at its call, may learn that these millions will not materialize if history can teach us anything. When we next go to war, as of course some day we are sure to do, many men will volunteer from patriotic motives, but a very much greater number will not. The number of soldiers needed in our time for war is no longer to be numbered by the thousands, but by the millions.

Neutral Nations.*

Lord Bryce in a pamphlet entitled "Neutral Nations and the War," has the weight of his argument on the side of those who seek to show the fallacy of certain of the German contentions, political, ethical and politico-military, which have been offered to sustain the position which Germany has taken in justification of the existing war.

^{*&}quot;NEUTRAL NATIONS AND THE WAR." By James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth;" "South America—Observations and Impressions," etc. The Macmillan Company, New York. 1914. Price twenty-five cents, net.

It would not be proper at this time, in a service publication, to formulate an opinion as to the right or wrong of the views held by the belligerents in Europe, but there can be no objection to saying that in "Neutral Nations and the War" Lord Bryce presents his views most clearly and shows the analytical powers of mind which his previous writings have led us to expect of him.

No student of the existing situation in Europe should fail to read the pamphlet and so become acquainted with what is said by one of the greatest thinkers of our time, who has ever been an advocate of peace and whose training and public services are such as to permit him to speak ex-cathedra on international questions.

Germany and Europe.*

This is another "justification" of the course of one of the European Nations (England) for her share in bringing about the present European War. It is written by the Lecturer in Modern History at Bedford College, University of London.

The general character of the discussion makes one think of Dr. David Starr Jordan finding the United States at war and trying to square his allegiance to the country with his past ideas and writings—at so much royalty per volume.

Every attempt is made to be just to Germany as well as England, even to proposing terms of peace that shall be most moderate. There is a long discussion of the inadvisability of permitting the Allies to require a large indemnity of Germany or of taking any of her territory. To secure a lasting peace it is proposed that the future map of Europe be arranged on racial and linguistic lines.

Toward the end of the outline of this disinterested and humanitarian program these illuminating quotations may be found from which one may make his own deductions:

[&]quot;*GERMANY AND EUROPE." By J. W. Allen, Barclay Lecturer in Modern History at Bedford College, University of London. G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., London. 1914.

"Before the war, Germany was our best customer; and the loss of that custom is, economically, the most serious feature of this war for us. The more we load Germany with indemnities the less quickly that trade will revive."

"Not only such newly formed States, but all the existing small States of Europe, should be neutralized by agreement among the great Powers, secured from attack from any quarter by the most explicit provisions of International Law, and at the same time their freedom should be restricted in certain ways. No such neutralized and guaranteed State should be allowed to institute commercial protection and set up tariff walls against its neighbors. Free trade should be imposed upon them in return for the guarantees given. * * I do not see that any injustice would hereby be done."

"Already we have a position in which it would be hardly possible with justice to refuse to allow South Africa to take German South West Africa, if she really wishes to do so, or to refuse to allow Australia to keep the Bismark Archipelago or German New Guiena. Such transfers are not, of course, of the same nature as transfers of territory in Europe. No radical injustice is necessarily involved."

Anyone who is further interested should purchase the book.

World
War.*
We haven't the slightest idea who Elbert Francis
Baldwin might be, but, small matter, he is an
American, and has given us what, on the whole,
is one of the most impartial and sensible
contributions on the great war and its causes. At the moment, when the market is flooded with controversial literature
anent the war, its causes, conduct, effect, and what not, it is a
relief to read the calm, dispassionate views of Mr. Baldwin.

The author gives a clear resumé of the causes that led to the war and adds personal observations and comments on the

^{*&}quot;THE WORLD WAR. How it Looks to the Nations Involved and What it Means to Us." By Elbert Francis Baldwin. The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, \$1.25, net.

attitude of the people in the various countries, which make very interesting reading.

One of the most interesting features of the book is the chapter devoted to a comparison between the English and the German Press and that devoted to "What does the War mean to us?"

"The lesson for America," says the author, "is to be the just man armed. We need a strong navy as a national insurance to protect our coasts and our commerce, and to fulfill our international obligations * * * ."

"We may not need a proportionately strong army, but we do need a more adequate army. * * * Military training for all the American youth—more for an education in obedience, self-restraint, endurance, courage, than for any possible use in an exigency. * * * Our new and deservedly successful system of army camps for college students points the way. * * We need a close cooperation between our federal forces and the state militia." * * * "We need to fill up the regiments of our present army to their full quota. * * *." "This is not militarism, unreasonable, brutal, destructive; it is reasonable, self-respecting preparedness.

"We need to do all this not for military but for civil ends and by civil authority. We need to do it first, so as to uphold our own public law, for no country has every fully protected the rights of its own citizens which has not prepared itself for possible defense against foreign aggression. But we need also to be prepared to uphold the public international laws which guard the common life of humanity. To protest against the violation of those laws may even be worth imperiling the nations

existence."

To quote more would be futile—read the book instead, it is well worth it. $\dot{}$

W. K.

War and Empire*

An able exposition of England's views of her military and naval necessities as they appeared to their commanders just before the present great war began.

The frontispiece is a map showing all the British possessions and outlining the sea routes and cable and wireless communications that connect them and weld them into a single complete unit. The text then goes on to show how all parts can be best used in either land or naval warfare.

The main note of the book is the defense of the Empire, which, the author points out, may, nevertheless, be possible only by prompt offensive action.

As a general, non-technical exposition of the relation between land power and sea power with the use of the two combined as applied to a particular case, England's, is would be hard to find this book's equal.

Army officers will find here some valuable information relative to transportation of troops by sea, time necessary for embarkation and disembarkation, carrying capacity for troops of different classes of vessels, etc., taken from British experience.

A few quotations are here added to show the general character of the discussion and how fully most of it can be applied to the situation of the United States today:

"It is of little avail to defend oneself against an enemy unless you are prepared to attack him sooner or later. He may be foiled, but never overcome, by passive defence, which may make an enemy fail in one attack, but will not prevent him from repeating it when and where he likes. To guard yourself is not to beat your enemy, as any boxing match shows."

"Defence to be successful implies war—hard hitting at the right place and the right time."

"Coast defences may become sources of weakness by diverting expenditure from essential requirements * * * warping national aims, and misleading public opinion. The palpable

^{*&}quot;War and the Empire. The Principles of Imperial Defence." By Colonel Hubert Foster, R. E., Director of Military Science in the University of Sydney, late Quartermaster General, Canada; Military Attaché in the United States, etc., etc. Williams & Norgate, London. 256 pages. 5" by 71/4". 1914.

and visible means of protection that coast batteries seem to provide appeal to uninstructed minds with much greater force than the seagoing navy and the field army, on which national security must ultimately depend."

"The real difficulties in forming an army do not lie, as usually imagined, in raising, equipping, and despatching men willing and able to fight, but in the organization, administration, and staff work required to make them available at the front."

This book has a place in any military library. Any officer will be glad to have read it and will do well to recommend it to the attention of his civilian friends.

E.

How Belgium Saved Europe* An authoritative expression of views by one one of the leading Belgian scholars. The author proceeds to show how Belgium did save Europe and his views may, no doubt, be considered representative and in a sense semi-official as

they have the indorsement of the Belgian Secretary of State who wrote the preface to the book.

Belgium believes that she was left in the lurch by the Allies; that the French made a grievous mistake in advancing into Alsace-Lorraine; and that in consequence Belgium was left alone to stem the tide of Teutonic invasion. This idea crops out continually in the book. Says Dr. Sarolea:

"The French Army hpynotized by Alsace-Lorraine and mainly concerned about the immediate liberation of the Alsatian people made a forward movement toward Mulhouse which could not be followed up, which could only result in a patriotic demonstration and a spectacular display and which could not

^{*&}quot;How Belgium Saved Europe." By Dr. Charles Sarolea, Ph. D. (Liege), Litt. D. (Brussels), Belgian Consul at Edinburgh. With a preface by Count Goblet D'Alviella and an appendix by Gilbert K. Chestertontaken from the London Illustrated News, entitled "The Martyrdom of Belgium." J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London. Price, \$1.00, net.

yield any decisive military advantage. In consequence, the northern French frontier was nearly denuded of troops, and a mighty tidal wave of two million German soldiers threatened the plains of Belgium and France. But for Belgian heroism, that mighty tidal wave would have carried everything before it. If ever there were an historical event where it was possible to trace the direct connection between cause and effect, this was preëminently such an event. In literal fact, it is Belgium which saved Europe."

And in another place: "Although Belgium is fighting the battles of Europe; Europe, mainly owing to the initial French mistake, is not in a position to fight the battles of Belgium. For strategic reasons Belgium must be left to her fate."

The Belgians believed that they were simply to hold the invader in check until the Allies could get ready and come to their assitance, but the expected support never came. To quote:

"It was always understood that the only function of Belgian defense was to delay the German advance and to give the Allied Armies time to rush to the rescue. The theory was that, if the Germans could only be held up for forty-eight hours, Belgium would have played its allotted part. They not only did their duty, they did more than their duty. They held up the German advance for forty-eight hours, for five days, for fourteen days. But the Allied troops did not come to succor the Belgians in their desperate plight. * * It was always the same question which was on everybody's lips: 'Où sont les Anglais?' Où sont les Francais?' But both the French and Sir John French were too far away to help the two thousand little Belgian gunners shut up in their cupola forts, isolated from the rest of humanity."

Of course, the Belgians could not be told the real reason for the absence of Allied support, for the truth was that the Allies were not ready. So, instead, they were told that both French and English were prevented from coöperating, from supporting them, for "strategic reasons." "They were told that the general plan of campaign had best be carried out independently of Belgium; that it was better that Belgium should be

left to her fate; that the occupation of Brussels was merely a spectacular display; and that it was better far that Brussels, which was undefended, should be taken than that the Germans should threaten the captial and stronghold of France."

The author does not pretend to be neutral or impassive he tells us that quite frankly in his introduction—and that is scarcely to be expected, but he gives his views with sincerity. When he tells us that although self-interest should have prompted Belgium to side with Germany in the approaching struggle, she chose to do her duty, to fight to maintain her neutrality, to fight with honor rather than surrender with dishonor, and that she is still fighting though left to her fate by the Allies: his story becomes pathetic.

By no means the least note-worthy feature of the book is the fact that the author does not condemn the Allies for not coming to the rescue of his country, though he freely voices his opinion that the resistance made by his people gave both France and England an opportunity to get ready to defend their own, than in fact, his country saved them.

The book is well printed and well worth reading.

W. K.

Modern Horse Management.*

A new book on the never finished subject of the horse. The introduction by Major General F. L. Lessard, G. B., establishes the author as a connoisseur of horsemanship and horsemastership, which, to the uninformed, is a distinction without a difference, but to the trained, it means much.

The late Prof. Savigear wrote the preface and in it he savs that after fifty-six years of experience of schooling, he feels that there is still much for him to learn, a sentiment rarely shared by most riders. He further says: "I strongly advise riders to

^{*&}quot;MODERN HORSE MANAGEMENT." By Reginald S. Timmis, Royal Canadian Dragoons (Regular Forces). With an introduction by Major General Lessard, G. B., and a preface by the late Prof. Alfred Savigear, formerly Chief Riding Instructor to R. M. Colleg, R. H. A., Staff College and 17th Lancers. 466 photographs, plans and drawings. Cassell & Company, Ltd., London, New York and Toronto.

read the author's notes on riding. Were it not for his ability and calm methods adopted in riding young horses I would never have allowed him to ride so many of my young horses.

* * May I emphasize the three important qualifications that a horseman should possess, and which fact the author strongly impresses upon his readers—good hands, good seat, and a perfect control of temper when working with horses?"

The book contains nineteen chapters, covering the several subjects of: History of the Horse; Psychology of the Horse; Foods and Feeding—Exercise and Transport; Grooming and Stable Management; Driving and Harness; Riding and Saddles; Stable Construction and the Circulatory System; Surgical Diseases, Lameness, Teeth and Conformation; Pharmacopoeia and Uses of Medicine; General Diseases—Organic, Functional and Contagious; Anatomy and Use of the Horse's Tail; The Crime of Docking Horse's Tails; Opinions of Eminent Men, Books and the Press on Docking; Humane Education—the Law; Anaesthetics and Anaesthesia—Humane Destruction; Bacteriology, Antiseptics and the Theory of Disease; Shoeing and Care of the Feet; Use and Abuse of Bearing Reins.

There are 466 photographs, plans and drawings of all classes of horses. The collection of these meant much work but makes the book most entertaining as well as instructive. Plate No. 60 shows the mounts of five of our cavalry officers, these being those of Captains Short, Henry and Lear; and Lieutenants Scott and Merchant. These were taken at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley.

Round Table for September, 1914, is presented as a special war number.

As indicated by this latter title, the entire contents of the number is devoted to articles bearing on the present war and embraces subject matter predicated on general

^{*&}quot;THE ROUND TABLE—A Quarterly Review of the Politics of the British Empire." Special War Number. September, 1914. Macmillan & Co., Ltd. London and New York. Price 2 s. 6 d.

considerations of the right of the situation, from the British point of view, as well as on special conditions obtaining in the United Kingdom, in Australia, in South Africa and Canada. To many, the article on "Lombard Street in War" will be of peculiar interest as a study of the financial aspect of England at war.

In the article entitled "The Austro-Servian Dispute," we find a foot note, on page 673, which might mislead the reader. if he be not entirely familiar with the Hague Conventions. The footnote has reference to a statement in the text: "The German contention that Austria-Hungary could not be summoned before a European tribunal, was probably put forth in perfect good faith by Berlin; but it shows a failure to reckon with the facts of the situation, since on the one hand it ignored the all important precedent of the Dogger-Bank," etc., etc. The foregoing has reference to the offer of Servia, as stated in the text, to submit certain points of her reply to the Austrian ultimatum. to the "decision" of The Hague Tribunal. The Dogger-Bank case, which arose from the action of the Russian fleet during the Russo-Japanese War, in firing on certain British fishing boats, was not referred for a decision to The Hague Tribunal, but to a Commission of Inquiry, provided for by The Hague Convention—a very different thing. Where a case is submitted to The Hague Tribunal, it is contemplated that there shall be a judgment, which by the fact of the submission of the case, is to be binding on the parties. The report of the Commission of Inquiry, on the other hand, is limited to a statement of facts and is not in the character of an award.

In the Austro-Hungarian-Servian case it is not understood that a question of fact was presented but that a point to be determined was the extent to which the latter state, without a total losss of self-respect, might permit Austria to intervene in its domestic affairs.

The summary of the English White Book, given in this issue, will be interesting to those who have neither the time nor the curosity to read the original, containing as it does many dispatches, etc., which are of small interest to the general reader.

This is a small book of 214 pages—5" by 71/2"—which deals principally upon the unpreparedness of our country for war and the remedy therefor. A full discussion of the book, therefore, is restricted by the requirements of General Orders No. 10, current series, from the War Department. Consequently, it will be possible only to give a mere outline of the contents of the book and a few extracts from the preface.

"When one studies these things and attempts to express one's thoughts, the result is but a repetition of the perhaps forgotten writings of notable men, both ancient and modern, both American and foreign. All that is left, therefore, is to apply these old, undying facts to things as they now exist, and in this case to the United States in particular. Nor is it necessary for me to express vague, unproven theories of my own. The approved authorities, even, in fact, my opponents, support me. I have, therefore, no apology to make for numerous quotations from great men and authorities—soldiers, statesmen, scholars, philosophers of the present and the past. I but thank them for expressing what, mayhap, was beyond me.

"Similarly, as Professor R. M. Johnson, of Harvard, remarked in a letter to the author, 'I oppose not the pacifist, but the pacifimaniac." I wish every success to those who strive to bring about the radical changes necessary for universal peace, but I warn again imaginary things which are not, and, in our life, can not be."

The several chapters of the book cover the following subjects: Is an Army and Navy a Burden During Peace? A less expensive substitute for trained forces. The likelihood of war today; Will war ever be abolished? Underlying causes of war; The cost of war and its horrors; Some advantages of military force and of war; The slaughtering of the soldier; "Common people" and military force; The military history of the United States; Economy of the recommendations of the General Staff; The recommendations of the Naval Board; Demagogue versus Statesman; Conclusions.

^{*&}quot;PEACE INSURANCE." By Richard Stockton, Jr. A. C. McCurg & Co., Chicago. 1915. Price \$1.00, net.

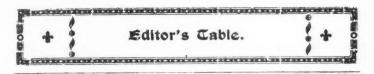
RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

"Field Sanitation—A Manual for Non-commissioned Officers." By James Sprigg Wilson, Major Medical Corps, U. S. Army. Fourth Edition. Illustrated. George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis. Price, \$1.00, postage paid.

"Military Field Note Book." By Lieutenant George R. Guild and Robert C. Cotton. Adapted for the use of Officers and Enlisted Men of the Forces of the United States. First Edition. 1914. Price seventy-five cents. George Banta Pub. Co., Menasha, Wis.

"A Working Knowledge of Spanish." By Lieutenant Cary I. Crockett, 2d Infantry. Second Edition. Revised. 1915. George Banta Pub. Co., Menasha, Wis.

"Attack and Defense of Fortified Harbors." By Captain Arthur P. S. Hyde, C. A. C., Inspector-Instructor of Coast Artillery Reserves, National Guard of Washington. The Seattle Times Printing Co. 1914.



HORSE INSURANCE.

At the last Annual Meeting—January, 1915—of the Army Coöperative Fire Association, a proposition was submitted to have considered by the Association the question of insuring the mounts of officers against loss by disease, accidents, etc. This proposition was not formally submitted as proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Association, but rather for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion as to the feasibility of adopting some scheme along this line.

The matter was duly considered, but a motion to appoint a committee to consider the question was rejected, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was the sense of the meeting that such insurance was entirely foreign to the aims of the Fire Association and one in which a large percentage of the members would not be interested.

Since that meeting, several of our officers have broached the question of having the matter discussed through the medium of the Cavalry Journal with a view of either forming a separate Association for horse insurance or, as some have suggested, of having the Cavalry Association take up such insurance as a part of its functions.

There are such insurance companies but up to the present time, we have been unable to get in touch with but two, the Atlantic Horse Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., and the Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company of Crawfordsville, Ind. From the Secretary of the former we have learned that their rate is "\$8.00 per hundred on animals to be used in the military service, not to be covered in time of

war." Nothing is said as to the conditions of such insurance and whether or not it covered death only, or accidents, etc., as well. Their promised blanks and other literature has not been received.

It appears from an examination of the several policies issued by the latter of the two above named companies, in favor of Captain G. B. Pritchard, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, that their rate for insuring horses is \$6.00 per hundred, the animal, however, being only insured for two-thirds of its value. In one case they insured a horse, while in transit between stations, at a rate of \$2.00 per hundred for the period of transit, as per the following notation on the policy:

"It is hereby agreed and understood that this contract is made and entered into for the special purpose of covering the within described animal while in transit between Lexington, Mo., and Seattle, Washington, the Company's liability to begin when the animal is loaded for shipment and cease when animal arrives at its destination."

In all of their policies there are the usual complex and multitudinous conditions that are found in all policies, life, fire, etc., and which require constant care and watchfulness to escape the voidance of the policy. The following is one of the ten paragraphs of conditions, which, however, contains the principal points covered:

"This Company shall not be liable for the death of any animal hereby insured which shall be occasioned by the negligence or carelessness of the assured or of his agent, servant or employee; nor for the death of any animal hereby insured, the age of which or the use of which shall be different from that stated in the application or the cost of which or the value of which shall be less than that stated in the application; nor for the death of any animal hereby insured resulting from disease, sickness or accident if the assured shall have failed immediately upon the discovery of such disease, sickness or accident to employ a competent veterinary to attend said animal or shall have failed to give immediate notice in writing to the Secretary of the Company at the Home Office in the City of Crawfordsville, Indiana, of the fact of such disease, sickness or accident, stating therein also the name and address of the veterinary employed; nor for

the death of any animal hereby insured, resulting from castration or resulting from sickness or disease contracted or injury suffered prior to or upon the day this policy is delivered to the assured; nor for the death of any animal hereby insured which shall be killed by any officer or other person claiming to act under and by virtue of any law or any rule or regulation of any board of health or any other legal authority, or which shall be killed by authority or direction of any such officer or person unless the assured shall before such killing first obtain a certificate in writing, signed by a registered veterinary, stating that the animal is in such a crippled, maimed or diseased condition that it is thereby rendered permanently useless and worthless. and shall immediately forward the same to the Company with the notice of loss hereinafter required; nor for the death of any animal hereby insured, which shall be killed by any officer, veterinary or other person or by his authority or direction under claim that such animal is afflicted with glanders or other dangerous communicable disease, unless the Company be first notified of the intention of killing said animal and be given opportunity to inspect the same; nor for the death of any animal hereby insured which shall have been removed from the state or territory where the same was kept at the time of procuring this insurance unless such removal shall have been first authorized by the written consent of the Secretary of this Company endorsed on or attached to this policy."

Those of our members who are interested in this matter, or who have any knowledge of other companies, their terms, etc., are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Cavalry Association.

OUR ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the U. S. Cavalry Association was held at Fort Leavenworth, on January 18, 1915.

The annual report of the Secretary and Treasurer was approved and ordered printed. It showed that the Association had held its own in financial matters during the year, 1914, notwithstanding the fact that the receipts from advertising had fallen off largely, due to the universal business depression throughout the country. The business of the Book Department, however, was larger than ever before and the profits from it more than made up the loss from advertising.

The principal business that came before the meeting was that of the votes on the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Association to move the headquarters of the Association from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley, and the, more or less, dependent amendments as regards the membership of the Executive Council. All of these amendments failed of adoption; the first one, regarding the change of headquarters, by a vote of 132 for the proposition and 215 against it. While the other propositions received a varying majority for adoption, none, except the last, received the required two-thirds majority and were, therefore, not adopted. The last, the one regarding the subscription to the Journal of the Association, was almost unanimously adopted.

Regarding these proposed amendments, the Secretary, in his annual report, said:

"The votes on the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Association, together with a tabulation of the the same, are herewith submitted. From the tabulation, it will be seen that but one of the proposed amendments has been adopted, this one being that regarding the subscription to the JOURNAL of the Association. None of the other received the necessary two-thirds majority and the two relating to moving the headquarters of the Association to Fort Riley failed to receive a majority. It will be observed that less than one-half of the regular, active members, those

only being authorized to vote on amendments to the Constitution, sent in their votes.

"Furthermore, quite a number of those that sent in their proxies left the matter in the hands of their proxies to vote as they thought best. Also, not a few indicated that they desired to vote for or against the proposition to move the headquarters to Fort Riley according as to whether or not the present Secretary, Treasurer and Editor preferred to continue in office and go with the headquarters to Fort Riley. While this is very flattering to that official, yet it is believed that it should have had no influence in passing upon the the merits of the scheme. The question at issue was as to which place is the better for rousing and maintaining a greater interest in the Association and its work.

"As was indicated in the circular publishing the proposed amendments and calling for a vote on the same, the atmosphere of these two stations, Fort Riley and Leavenworth, is, in many respects, and necessarily will continue to be very different. At the former station is the School of Equitation where there is very little theoretical instruction, comparatively speaking, and where the Instructors and Student officers are mainly interested in what pertains to the horse, his training, care, conformation, etc., etc., while, on the other hand, the Instructors and Student officers at Fort Leavenworth are mainly engaged in theoretical and practical work along other lines. Which of these two surroundings is the best for the Association was and should be the question for consideration. To be sure there were other minor considerations, such as the facilities for the transaction of the business of the Association, that of office and storage room, etc.

"A few sent in their votes in favor of Washington rather than either Fort Riley or Fort Leavenworth, but as no formal proposition had been submitted for amending the Constitution in this respect, these votes have not been included in the tabulation."

Regarding the change of the CAVALRY JOURNAL from a bi-monthly to a quarterly, which was made during the year, 1914, the Secretary, in his report, said:

"The publication of the JOURNAL of the Association was changed from a bi-monthly to a quarterly, commencing with the July, 1914, number. The experience had in publishing the JOURNAL as a bi-monthly during the five preceding years had convinced the Executive Council that a mistake was made when the change to a bi-monthly was made in 1909. Some of the leading members of the Association, some of whom had been Editors of the JOURNAL, then predicted that it would be found difficult, with our comparatively small number of contributors, to keep a bi-monthly Journal up to a proper standard and that it would become necessary to pad with reprints, etc. It was soon evident to your Editor and the Executive Council that this prediction had come to pass, but still they hesitated about going back to a quarterly for fear that it might be considered a step backward and that the Journal might lose prestige thereby. However, there is no doubt in the mind of your Editor that the change had to come sooner or later.

"No change in the subscription price for the JOURNAL owing to the less frequency of its publication, had been made as yet. This because, first, of the large falling off in the receipts from advertising, due to the universally hard times that has prevailed in the business world, and, second, because it is hoped that the former practice of paying for acceptable articles might be resumed."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

VARIOUS TOPICS.

RETURNING OFFICERS' MOUNTS FROM THE PHILIPPINES:

Several years ago Captain J. S. Herron, Second Cavalry, then on duty in the Philippines, took up the matter of having the restrictions as to the landing in the United States of animals of any kind from the Islands modified as regards officers' mounts. The arguments he then set forth in favor of such modification of the regulations of the Department of Agriculture on this subject are as pertinent now, if not more so, as at that time. They are as follows:

"Referring to the Special Order of December 13, 1901, of the Honorable the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. (B. A. I. Order No. 92), prohibiting the landing of live stock or animals of any kind in the United States or Territories or dependencies thereof from the Philippine Islands until otherwise ordered. I have the honor, after mature consideration, and if not inconsistent with the policy of the War Department, to recommend that the question be considered of requesting of the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture an amendment permitting officers' private mounts to be landed when of a value exceeding say one hundred and fifty dollars, under such restrictions, inspections, quarantine regulations, and at such port or ports only as he may prescribe.

"The undersigned has presumed to take up this important subject largely because, he is familiar with the circumstances under which the prohibitive order was issued, having been the representative of the War Department to the Department of Agriculture in this matter in 1901.

"The order was, it is believed, a wise temporary precaution to be taken at that time and until more knowledge could be acquired about this then almost unknown danger. Nine years of study, research and practice by the Department of Agriculture, and by the veterinary profession generally have now elapsed and it is believed that, with the exception of finding a specific, the disease is thoroughly understood. It is believed that if the period of incubation is less than the time taken by a transport to sail from the Philippine Islands to the port of destination there will be no cases of surra to arrive.

"The periods of incubation in naturally contracted cases given by different authorities are five to eight days. Moore, 1906, gives six to eight days; Law, 1906, gives five to seven days.

"Surra suspects are isolated no longer than twenty days in

the Philippine Islands by existing orders.

"As the voyage from the Philippine Islands to the United States consumes thirty days or more it is believed the voyage itself would be ample quarantine. It is needless to state the importance of this question to all mounted officers and to the army generally, not only financially but in the interest of encouraging what is believed to be a much needed improvement in mounts of officers."

THE RASP:

One of our members writes regarding the discontinuance of the publication of "*The Rasp*," as follows:

"I had a letter from Riley a short time ago, saying the Rasp would not probably be published again by the School, but that the JOURNAL would probably take it over. This would be all right if the Association headquarters are moved to Riley. In any case I hope that you will take the fight up and insure the continuance of the Rasp. Its discontinuance would be a distinct loss to the cavalry. Lack of time was given as the reason for the discontinuance, but it seems to me that it should be continued, even if some time must be taken from the school work. It helps to disseminate the teachings of Riley in the Service and that is exactly what Riley is for. It is for the entire Mounted Service and is not for the sole benefit of the limited number who have the opportunity to attend the school.

"After the arrival of this year's Rasp a very noticeable amount of discussion took place in this regiment. As a matter of course the graduates were drawn into it not only for their opinions but also to clear up and amplify points made in the various articles in the Rasp. It is a very healthy stimulation to the

interest in the subject of riding. Without any particular person in mind and without animosity, I ask 'Have not some of the people at Riley forgotten the real reason for the Mounted Service School, viz., that it is for all the mounted services and not for the lucky few who are able to attend?' "

HEADQUARTED TO FORT RILEY:

The following is from one of our Captains of Cavalry:

"I am enclosing my vote on the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Cavalry Association, and in doing so I feel that a few words of explanation and apology are due you.

"With your duties as Librarian at the Army Service Schools I suppose you would not care to still continue to edit the Journal at Riley, and in losing your services I believe the Journal will lose a great deal that will be hard, perhaps impossible, to replace, and we are going to miss you.

"But do you remember a conversation we had a long time ago, while we were together at Leavenworth, about the lack of interest shown by the younger cavalry officers? I remarked then that I thought that most of the material in the Journal shot over the heads of the younger element and that they wanted more horse talk and illustrations. I believe the Riley atmosphere will tend to bring out more of this and I believe the Journal would soon show a decided increase in circulation.

"I see no good reason however why the War College should have a hand in the running of our JOURNAL, and for that reason I have not voted on that amendment. I should like to see the Executive Council composed of seven members, four to be stationed at Riley on Duty at the Mounted Service School, and three to be from those cavalry officers on duty at the Army Service Schools."

Another Captain writes on the same subject, as follows:

"I do not care to vote on these proposed amendments. A change to Fort Riley would accomplish little. In my opinion the JOURNAL should be located in Washington where it could keep right up-to-date and being so have some influence on

cavalry matters and proposed legislation in reference to the cavalry.

"The two most important branches of the JOURNAL should then be in Riley and Leavenworth.

ONE LIST FOR PROMOTION:

One of our members believes that the present is an opportune time to again revive this subject. Regarding it he writes:

"A rumor has reached us that Mr. Anthony says that the army will be increased shortly by 50,000 men, but that there will be no increase of cavalry. Now why isn't this a good chance to get through that one-list proposition and the one giving all branches a chance at the benefits of any increase? In a word, the General Staff bill. I admit that I think that it would help me, though with my age I am bound to be up in the cavalry service in time if I stick. But the resultant good to the whole service and in consequence to the country at large is to my mind immense. A policy could then be adopted without regard to any one individual's gain and we would get something tangible. When I was more in touch with matters while at Fort Leavenworth it looked at one time as though we might get something like that, but so far as I now know that died a natural death. Why can't you, who are in touch and know the past work in that line, push it along. With Mr. Anthony there and with the other people you know, this is the time that looks favorable to me!"

A MILITARY PROPAGANDA:

The following is from one of our members, whose suggesttions are wise. At the same time those taking up the matter should be careful not to violate the present orders and restrictions from the War Department as to publications, discussions, etc., on the preparedness or unpreparedness of our country for war. "It seems to me that the time is ripening for an increase of our military forces. There is, however, one opportunity for the spread of a military propaganda which has been overlooked by a great many of our officers, particularly those on detached service in or near cities which support daily papers.

"The present war in Europe is causing many of our thinking citizens to sit up and take notice on military matters. This manifests itself in requests for military officers to discuss the War and the Military Policy of the United States before business men and also by various letters written to the daily papers. In the latter case I have personally answered the letters and have sent literature such as they have never seen before. The result has invariably been a letter of thanks of which the following is a sample:

"'I was very much pleased with your second letter and with the reading matter you sent. I have already read one of the pamphlets and part of another. The line of argument presented is very interesting and for the most part quite new to me. I feel in your debt, and shall remember your kindness with friendliness.'

"All the people of the country need is enlightenment and we must give it to them.

"Now if our officers will take interest enough in the matter they could aid in a great degree, the spread of ideas and thus increse the chances of our getting a good army and a good military policy.

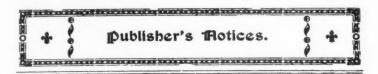
"The literature above referred to is sent by the War Department without cost and some of it is as follows: 'The Military Policy of the United States' compiled by Maj. E. M. Johnson, Inf. 'Facts of Interest Concerning the Military Resources and Policy of the United States,' by General Wood. 'Some Economic Aspects' of War,' by H. C. Emery, Professor of Economics at Yale University. 'Pacifism and Militarism' and 'The Significance of Bull Run,' both by R. M. Johnston, Professor of History at Harvard University.

"There is a book by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University 'The War in Europe,' published by Appleton & Co., which is most excellent reading along this line and should be read by all officers. The cost is only one dollar." CAVALRY SERVICE REGULATIONS:

One of our prominent members submits the following:

"Personally I hope that the Cavalry Service Regulations will die in June, but fear my hopes will be in vain. All the older officers realize that this hanging on to this new fad * * *, is working a serious injury to the efficiency of the cavalry arm. Of course there is a lot of good in it that could be embodied in a revision of the old Cavalry Drill Regulations. I have taken the pains to inquire and find that the old officers are almost unanimous against this new scheme."





Revere Rubber Co.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of this firm which appears for the first time in this number of the Cavalry Journal. They are the manufacturers of the well known Rubber Horse-Shoe pad. Their claim that this pad prevents slipping, cures lameness and keeps the foot healthy is confirmed by many horsemen.

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This well known firm of publishers advertise in this number the late work of Major General Carter, entitled "The American Army." An incomplete review of this book appears in this number of the Cavalry Journal. Every officer of the Army should read this work of an expert on military affairs and every statesman should read and study it. It contains much matter for reflection as to the needs of our country.



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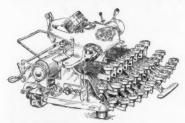
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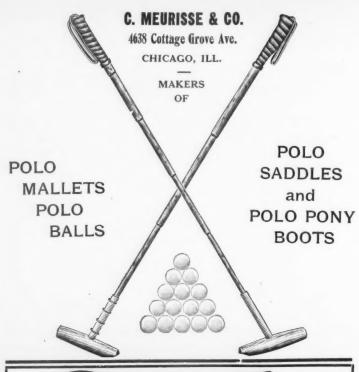
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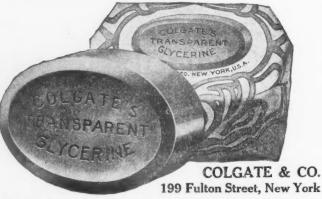
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